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From a photograph by] BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF DOWNING [*J. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

University of Cambridge

COLLEGE HISTORIES

DOWNING COLLEGE

BY THE

REV. H. W. PETTIT STEVENS, M.A., LL.M.

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF DOWNING COLLEGE
RECTOR OF EAST HATLEY AND VICAR
OF TADLOW, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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INTRODUCTION

DOWNING, the youngest of the Cambridge Colleges, is not yet a century old. The very brevity of its historian's task constitutes his difficulty. Unlike his collaborators in the present series, he has at his disposal no mass of material from whose abundance it is easy to furnish his readers with a mingled feast of solid antiquarianism and quaint gossip. And yet the story which he has to tell is fraught with more associations of general and even national interest than might have been expected from so short a period as a single century. Through the foresight of the younger Pitt, who inspired the Charter, Downing College led the way, in Oxford and Cambridge, both by releasing the great mass of the fellowships from all restrictions that

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imposed celibacy, or residence, or entrance into ecclesiastical Orders; and also by appropriating part of its revenues to the support of exceptionally eminent teachers with Professorial duties and dignity. Hence it came about that the College attracted to itself a remarkable number of members whose careers became a portion of the public history of their country. In the first half-century of its existence it possessed a Fellow who rose to the exceptional honour of being twice made Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth; in its second half-century it possessed another Fellow—Mr. Henn Collins—who has already become a Lord Justice of Appeal. Still more recently, its list of Fellows included the name of the present Premier of the Cape Colony, Mr. Schreiner. And even before the College took concrete shape, the circumstances which paved the way for its foundation are of some national importance. The first Sir George Downing was directly and indirectly a maker of

British history. He inspired the *Navigation Act* — the foundation of our mercantile marine, and consequently of our Navy, and consequently of our colonies and spheres of influence. He was also the direct cause of the *Appropriation Act*, an Act indispensable, in every session, for government at home and one which has been adopted by all our self-governing colonies. We may perhaps be able to surmise on substantial grounds a somewhat kindred influence for good on British history in the fact that Queen Victoria was instructed in Constitutional Law by an old Downing man, Professor Amos, and that the Prince of Wales learned law and history within the very walls of Downing from the teaching of Professor Birkbeck.

It will be seen that the remorselessness of contemporary documents exhibits both our Founder and his father in a somewhat unattractive light. But it must be remembered that, under the later Stuarts and the earlier Georges, the general tone in religion

and morals was deplorable alike in the highest and in the lowest classes. Examples from the memoirs of those who lived in that period prove this but too evidently; the evil ways of life of the very Princes of the blood-royal being notorious even to their own contemporaries.

The advance of University Reform has gone far to assimilate the constitution of other Colleges to that of Downing. But, if it has lost the peculiarities of organisation which were its original attraction, the lapse of time is steadily laying the foundations of a new attractiveness by developing the unique character of its local situation as a Park in the heart of a busy town. Its undergraduates, with their own cricket and football field within the very precincts of the College, as well as with a boathouse of their own and a reading and debating room of their own, and with the exceptional size and loftiness of their College rooms, have much that adds to the pleasantness of a

University course. The bygone generations of Downing men certainly look back on the enjoyment of the "Longs" they spent in this unique *rus in urbe*, when they were made free of the Fellows' gardens at the most enjoyable time of the year, as amongst the pleasantest of life's memories.

The compiler of these pages would, in concluding his pleasant task, express his grateful thanks to the Master for kindly allowing him to peruse the early Minute Books of the College; and also to Professor Birkbeck's literary executor for allowing him to make extracts from the Professor's unpublished narrative of a memorable political conversation which the late Prince Consort held with him, and from the MS. legal Reminiscences of the late Mr. R. D. Craig, Q.C.

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CHAPTER I

THE DOWNINGS

Downing College is due to a curious chapter in family history. A brief glance at the lives of some of the members of the Downing family will explain this.

The first Sir George Downing, Baronet, by a not too overscrupulous masterfulness has obtained for himself a place among the makers of English history. He, the most noteworthy member of the family (which became extinct in the third generation), was born in Dublin about the year 1624, and was a grandson of a George Downing, a graduate of Queens' College, Cambridge, who became Headmaster of the Ipswich Grammar School in the days of Queen Elizabeth. This Headmaster was in his day a man of some repute;

we find that he was paid by the municipality twenty shillings for making a speech on Coronation Day. To a son Joseph he bequeaths books at Ipswich and Cambridge; to his daughters he leaves money as well as books. His son Emanuel, the father of Sir George, seems to have been provided for during his father's lifetime, as he was sent to Queens' College, Cambridge, and afterwards became a barrister of the Middle Temple. Emanuel Downing was one of the most active spirits in the foundation of the colony of Massachusetts. With respect to this settlement we are told, perhaps with insufficient historical evidence, by Judge Haliburton that "History can scarcely furnish a parallel to the consummate hypocrisy of the founders of this Republic." In this statement may be found some explanation of the lack of moral backbone which appears to be almost inbred in the first Sir George Downing—a lack of principle to which those who lived in his day have borne

ample witness. Emanuel Downing's first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir James Ware of Dublin, father of Sir James Ware, "the Camden of Ireland." By her he had several children.

One of Sir George Downing's sisters was second wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet; another, Mary, married Thomas Barnardiston of Kedington, Suffolk.

Lucy Winthrop, the mother of Sir George Downing and the second wife of Emanuel Downing, was married at Groton, Suffolk, on the 10th of April 1622. She was the sister of Adam Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts.

Emanuel and his wife Lucy, as their characters may be read between the lines of their domestic correspondence, do not suggest parents actuated by strict Puritan motives, but rather convey the impression of an over-grasping worldly couple. It is interesting to note the thrifty managing woman in the mother of the first Sir George. Now she

rates a step-daughter, the child of her husband's Irish wife, for being idle about housework, for being "neglectful of her brother's bands"; the young girl was not careful to iron out those broad white collars which are to be seen on portraits of this period. More unpardonable still, this young lady was "prodigal of her father's purse." This thrifty stewardship of another's money which Lucy Downing grieved to find lacking in her Celtic step-daughter was a marked feature in the character of her son George. It was this maternal business capacity, cooled and hardened in a masculine mould, that inspired the son—when one of the Tellers of the Exchequer in the Session of 1665, at the time a "Supply" of £1,250,000 was voted for the Dutch War, after more than two million pounds for the same purpose had been voted the year before—to introduce into the Subsidy Bill a proviso, that the money raised by virtue of that Act was to be applied only to those ends for which it was given—the carrying on

of the Dutch War—and to no other purpose whatsoever, or by what authority whatsoever.

This reasonable arrangement was the origin of estimates being laid before the House, and meant the appropriation of supplies.

In advocating this measure Downing knew the full meaning of his action, for from his official position he knew how the public service was being ruined by the squandering of money on the Court pleasures of Charles the Second, instead of on national defence, that being the object for which the money had been voted. In this line of action Downing was violently opposed by Lord Clarendon, a minister who knew that the navy had been laid up, that the coasts were defenceless, because supplies had been intercepted to pay for the selfish extravagance of royalty, before reaching fresh enrolments of soldiers and sailors. This measure led to the transfer of the work of the treasurer to a

committee, of which Downing was chosen secretary.

Pepys observes on this step, "they have done a great thing in it, for he [Downing] is active and a man of business and values himself upon having of things do well under his hand." Pepys was right, for Downing, amongst other enlightened measures, abolished the method of contracting Government loans through the Goldsmiths' Company; and it was through his advice the Treasury constituted itself a bank.

Pepys, who was clerk at the Admiralty under Downing, also shows us how Downing did not forget to look after himself. In 1659 we read in his diary: "Called for some papers at Whitehall for Mr. Downing, one of which was an order of the council for £1800 to be paid monthly, and the other two orders to the Commissioners of Customs to let his goods go free."

Downing carried his business habits to excess, and proved too good a manager, as

we find his poor mother complaining of her son's niggardliness. She lived at her son's East Hatley manor-house in not too sumptuous a mansion, seeing that it paid hearth tax on but five hearths. From this house she writes words of expostulation against the meagre starvation pittance allowed her by her prosperous son, who at the time was adding manor to manor and lands to lands.

The son seems to have been impartial in his meanness. One who lived about this time has set down his wonderment that for reasons of thrift Sir George at Christmas treated his workpeople, on what is now the College estate to the following bill of fare: first, beef, then porridge, then pudding, and last of all, pork.

It is noteworthy to find Downing's mother taking a keen interest in education, and in writing to her brother, Governor Winthrop, in the autumn of 1636, expressing a trust that her son George might find means of

higher education in Massachusetts. It is curious to note that in the October of that year the General Court of Massachusetts gives £400 to what later on grew into Harvard College. Domestic papers, did they survive, might show, as seems highly probable, that this letter was the first cause of Harvard College, of which in 1642 Downing was the second graduate, and where for a time we find him on the educational staff. It may, indeed, be that our Founder, the grandson of this junior lecturer, inherited from this education-fostering ancestor as well as, through him, from the Headmaster of Ipswich Grammar School, a trend towards education which made itself felt when, in no charitable frame of mind towards his wife, Lady Downing, he was making his will, and when he would no doubt have been asked by the lawyer, whose training would have made him anticipate the unexpected, what was to be done with his estates in the case of the extinction of his name. To meet this—at that time

most unlikely contingency—provision was made for Downing College.

Downing, after about two years of educational work at Harvard, sailed to the West Indies. We find him preaching at Barbadoes and elsewhere. In a letter of S. Henshaw to Sir Robert Paston, December 16, 1671, we read: "They say the Dutch have already printed a book called the Sermons of his Excellence Sir George Downey, Embassador for the King of Great Britain to the States-General, preached before Sir Arthur Hazelrig, Colonel O'Key, Colonel Baxter, &c." Portions of a sermon of his preached at Hackney have survived.

His spiritual work was remembered in the House, for in June 1657 no minister being present in the House of Commons to read prayers when the Speaker took the Chair, when the House had waited some time a little debate arose on the minister's absence, in the course of which Major-General Whalley told Mr. Downing that he was a minister

and he would have him perform the work. Mr. Downing acknowledged he was once a minister, but seems to have declined to act as chaplain.

Later we find he joins Cromwell's army in Scotland, where he holds the rank of Scout-Master-General. In 1554 he was M.P. for Edinburgh.

In this year he married a lady greatly distinguished for beauty, Frances (she died suddenly in 1680), sister of the first Earl of Carlisle. Over the south door of East Hatley Church, above the date 1633, are the Downing arms impaling those of the Earl of Carlisle. A good marriage, such as was to be looked for in the son of a father who is shown by his correspondence to have been not over scrupulous in seeking "to match some of his older children."

Downing was employed on important diplomatic work by Cromwell. Now, as special envoy to the French Court, he has interviews with Mazarin about the Vaudois atroci-

ties; now, as Resident at the Hague on £1000 a year, he works hard to carry out a plan worthy of a Puritan statesman—a plan having no meaner an object than the confederation of all the Protestant Powers.

At the Restoration, by what appears to have been judicious trimming, the different stages of which now are quite untraceable, seeing that at the time they were carried on with all secrecy, Downing made his peace with the Court. His excuse for his want of taste in joining Cromwell's party was that he had been beguiled in the ignorance of youth while in New England. The result of this beguilement had been that Downing was the first to suggest that the "Instrument of Government" should be abolished to make way for a Cromwellian dynasty. It was in Massachusetts "where he was brought up and sucked in principles that since his reason had made him see were erroneous."

There is also a story which Sir George Lockhart, who was a boy when Downing

died, the author of the "Memoirs of Scotland," and a strong sympathiser with the Stuarts, wrote in his copy of Clarendon's History. Thirty years after the death of Lockhart it was copied into the *Whitehall Evening Post.* It is to the effect that the first Sir George Downing was made envoy from Cromwell to the States-General, and got a great estate owing to the following incident:—

"When King Charles the Second was residing at Brussels he went to the Hague at night in disguise to pay a secret visit to his sister, the Princess of Orange—another version says it was to visit the Queen-mother—attended only by Lord Falkland; and putting up at an inn, after he had been there some time the landlord came to these strangers and said there was a beggar-man at the door who was very importunate to be admitted to them, on which the King seemed surprised, and after speaking to Lord Falkland, bid the landlord admit the man. As soon as this beggar entered he pulled off his beard" [which he had

put on for a disguise] "and fell on his knees and said he was Mr. Downing, the Resident for Oliver Cromwell, and that he had received advice of this intended visit of his Majesty to the Queen, and that if he ventured any further he would be assassinated, and begged secrecy of the King, for that his life depended upon it, and departed. The King was amazed at this, and said to Lord Falkland, 'How could this be known? There were but you and the Queen knew of it, therefore the Queen must have mentioned to somebody,' who gave advice of it to his enemies. However, the King returned back, whereby this design was prevented. Upon this, after the Restoration Sir George Downing was rewarded, made a baronet and farmer of the customs, &c. &c., whereby this large estate" [*i.e.*, of the Downings] "was raised."

George Lockhart, who tells this story, was nephew of Sir William Lockhart, Cromwell's Ambassador at Paris. An Ambassador so advantageously situated would be very likely

to have good information as to what was being done by the Royalist exiles in France, and thus to hear of any dealings between them and Cromwell's embassy in Holland. Part of "this large estate" was a grant from the King of the ground on which Downing Street, Whitehall, now stands. It is interesting to note that at the beginning of the present century there was no other official residence in this street of world-wide celebrity than the house which belonged by right of office to the First Lord of the Treasury.

On the 11th of October 1658, Downing writes as follows from the Hague to the Secretary of State in London :—

"My former letters did give you an account of Charles Stuart having been in this country. I knew every place he was at, and what company came with him and to him. But, it being the first time I had complained in that kind, I did not think it necessary to mention all places. He was at Amsterdam, but very privately. He was also at the Old Princess

Dowager's, and most nobly entertained by her. But I do not find there was much more in all that, than taking his pleasure; and I can assure you that upon his Highness' death, he repaired forthwith for Don John."

This remarkably confirms the story; for it shows, by Downing's own admission, that he had been aware of Charles' visit to Holland, and of all his movements; and also that he had not thought fit to disclose *all* those movements to his own employers in London —perhaps suppressing that very part of Charles' journey in which he himself had held secret communication with him.

Nothing can be said in extenuation of Downing's treacherous dealings with three of the regicides. On March 12, 1662, Pepys tells us, "This morning we had news from Mr. Coventry that Sir George Downing—like a perfidious rogue, though the action is good and of service to the King, yet he cannot with a good conscience do it—hath taken Okey, Corbet and Barkstead" [they were

executed on the 19th of the following month] "at Delft in Holland, and sent them home in the *Blackmore*. Sir W. Pen, talking to me this afternoon of what a strange thing it is for Downing to do this, he told me of a speech he made in the Lords States of Holland, telling them to their faces, that he observed that he was not received with the respect and observance now, that he was when he came from that traitor Cromwell; by whom, I am sure, he hath got all he hath in the world, and they knew it too. He is so stingy a fellow I care not to see him." The Dutch, Pepys adds, were reluctant to permit the regicides to leave Delft. But Downing was persistent. "All the world takes notice of him as a most ungrateful villain for his pains." Ludlow, describing this transaction, says the three regicides came secretly from Germany to Delft to fetch their wives. Downing obtained a blank warrant, had it filled in, and insisted on their arrest, and had he failed in obtaining the warrant he

seems to have been prepared to go the length of kidnapping his victims. He had been preacher and chaplain to Okey's regiment, and is stated to have assured a friend of Okey's that he had no order from the King to apprehend or molest the regicides, and that they might be as safe and free in Delft as he was himself.

Pepys says Downing frequently boasted that he had De Witt's pockets picked of his keys and read his most important documents. Wood styles Downing a sider with all times and changes, skilled in the common cant, and a preacher occasionally. Charles made Downing a baronet in 1663. Evelyn says Downing "had been a great traitor against his Majesty, but now insinuated into his favour, and from a pedagogue and fanatic preacher not worth a groate had become excessive rich." This view is borne out by a tract of the time, from which we learn that Downing is held to have pocketed £80,000 from the Crown and to have been nicknamed

the "Household bell to call the courtiers to vote."

Sir George died in his sixtieth year in July 1684; Lady Downing had died twelve months earlier. He "was buried by the side of his wife in sheep's wooll onely" in a vault under the chancel of Croydon Church, Cambridgeshire [affidavit was made of this in accordance with the Act of Parliament of 1666, which he must have helped in passing, the object of the Act being to encourage the English woollen trade by lessening the importation of linen from beyond seas]. This vault affords another proof of his masterfulness, for he made it without consulting the proper authorities. There is no memorial of any kind in Croydon Church to any of the Downings.

Now we come to the parents of the Founder of the College. So far as we can see, the Founder was as unfortunate as any one could be in the matter of his parents. Perhaps this may afford the key to his self-

willed obstinacy as well as the irregularities of his life. His father, as was stated in the son's divorce proceedings before the House of Lords, was "accounted not of sound judgment." The episcopal records at Ely show that he was excommunicated for leading an immoral life, and there is evidence given by a lay contemporary of an illegitimate son. By profession he was one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He married, in the lifetime of his father, Katharine, eldest daughter of James, third Earl of Salisbury. Her married life was most unhappy, for she died in August 1688, "from her husband's unkindness to her," leaving an only child, the Founder, about four years old. The Founder's childhood thus knew nothing of the kindly shaping of a mother's love. His father, with whom he did not live, for whom he could have had no feelings of respect, he lost when he was about twenty-six.

His mother's sister, Mary, third daughter of Lord Salisbury, had married Sir W.

Forester, Knight, of Whitehall, Shropshire, one of the "Clerks controller of the Green Cloth," a masterful man, whom we find taking a strong line of action against the Stuarts. He was one of the grand jury of Middlesex in 1680 who drew up a presentment of the Duke of York as a Papist. Sir W. Forester's father-in-law, the grandfather of the Founder, was a vehement promoter of the Exclusion Bill. The son-in-law was an equally strong member of the same party, for he collected pikes and gunpowder to help in a rising (which did not come to a head) to overthrow Charles II.; but, in spite of this, he seems to have been able to make his peace with the Government, but at great outlay, as much of the estate timber had to be sacrificed. Young Downing was brought up in Sir W. Forester's family until 1700. In that year George Downing, without the knowledge and consent of his father, "was at the age of fifteen, by the Procurement and Persuasion of those in whose keeping he was, marry'd

according to the Church Form to Mary Forester of the age of thirteen." This girl was his mother's sister's eldest daughter. These early marriages at this date were usual in this rank of life. The young husband on his wedding-day went on a foreign tour. Before starting he strictly charged his young wife to decline the office of Maid of Honour at the Court of Queen Anne. He anticipated that Lady Downing, on account of her uncommon beauty, would receive an invitation to Court, and because Anne, in imitation of Charles II., strove to draw to Court the most beautiful ladies of good family that could be persuaded to come.

In 1703 the tempting command came from Queen Anne to Downing's wife to become a Maid of Honour. The arguments and reasonings of the strong-willed parents overcame the young wife's scruples, and she took a step which brought her nothing but regret for the rest of her life.

In November of 1703, Downing being

eighteen and somewhere in Italy, had shown to him a letter from Lady Temple to Mistress [*i.e.*, Miss] Martha Blount [Pope's Flamer, as she was called], in which she writes: "I suppose you hear that pretty mistress Foresthur [*i.e.*, Lady Downing] is the new Maid of Honour." The day on which Downing read this he poured out his heart as follows: "In my retreat here [in Italy], I have just received news from London which has filled me with surprise and pain, and shattered the loveliest image man ever cherished in his heart. Amidst the idle gossip and scandal of the day I find Lady Mary figuring not, as I had fondly pictured her in her home at Dothill taking walks and rides, but as the gay cynosure of all eyes; blazing as a star of the first rank in the fashionable splendours of Court. This I find confirmed by letters from mutual friends, who think they are pleasing me by their lavish description of the beauty and blandishments of my idol. Songs and proverbs have

By kind permission] [*of Lord Forester*

LADY DOWNING

FROM THE PORTRAIT AT WILLEY PARK

all told me of woman's fickleness, but I never believed them; I said to myself, 'These are written by men who have had the advantage of telling their own tales in their own ways. The pen has been in their hands,' I thought, 'and they have written with a bias towards our own sex, and upon such bias build circumstances in their favour.' I have tried not to believe the story told me, and to keep silence till I come home. I find I cannot do so, and that I must speak, for the story Lady Temple tells, has pierced me to the heart; yet whilst half agony I am half hope. Do write and say it is not true, and I will once more offer myself to you afresh with a heart more full than your own, or than my own could have heretofore known. I have loved none but you; you might think me unjust from your point of view in extracting the promise, but never have I been inconstant for a moment. I can hardly write; by every post I hear something which overpowers me. Write

immediately, and do say that you have been faithful."

The wife, it seems, had displeased her husband to please her parents, and from no desire of personal aggrandisement. The father, and mother-in-law as well as aunt, answered the letter to that effect, taking the blame on themselves and urging the excuses of the royal command, of their unshaken trust in their daughter, who herself added her womanly protestations. All was of no avail; with a slight acknowledgment of his wife's letter, so far as Downing was concerned, the matter was at an end. He returned to England in 1704, having spent the interval in travelling into parts beyond the seas without letting his address be known. Not a breath of slander sullied the character of Lady Downing. Nothing, it seems, can be alleged in favour of the obstinacy of the husband. Ten years were spent in vain in seeking to overcome this obstinacy. After so long a period, spent in fruitless

letter-writing, the wife petitioned the House of Lords to bring in a Bill for declaring the marriage and marriage contract between George Downing, Esq., now Sir G. Downing, Bart., and the petitioner, to be void to all intents and purposes. Downing, in his answer to this petition, affirmed that the reasons stated in it were true, and joined with her in soliciting the Upper House for a divorce.

The only reasons alleged for the divorce were sentimental ones. Downing allowed, in his reply to the petition of Lady Downing, that after three or four years' travel, being solicited to live with his lawful wife, he had refused, that now fourteen years had passed since the marriage ceremony was performed, during that time the parties had not seen each other, and the lady had not taken upon herself the name of Downing, and such disgusts and aversions have arisen and continue between the two that there is no possibility of any mutual agreement,

and so they are very desirous of being set at liberty.

The matter was debated in the Upper House on two occasions, the first on the 26th of April, and then on May 5th, 1715. On the latter date, in a House of 108, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., being present, as well as the Duke of Schomberg, the Earl of Carlisle (who was grandfather to each petitioner, their mothers being his daughters), after a strenuous debate of nearly three hours, it was decided not to grant the petition.

The reasons being :

1. Each party was consenting to the marriage, and was old enough to give such consent according to the known laws of the kingdom.

2. They were actually married according to the form prescribed by the Church of England, and no adultery was alleged; therefore the marriage continues indissoluble.

Practically, the petition (which is said to

have been lost by one vote) was thrown out by the Episcopal vote, the Archbishop of York and fifteen prelates voting solid against it. We give the names of their sees: London, Winchester, Lichfield and Coventry, Peterborough, Bangor, Carlisle, Lincoln, Chichester, Hereford, S. Davids, Rochester, Bristol, Chester, Gloucester and S. Asaph. It may perhaps happen that some historically minded Downing man will place their arms in one of the windows of the Hall. The matter was the occasion of much argument, while much pity was extended to Lady Downing. It was said that at an age when you will not allow children to dispose of 5s., you will allow them to dispose of their persons for ever. It was also hinted that in the debate a judicious use of "eyes, hands, and devout shrugs did more service than sound reasoning." Lady Downing lived for nineteen years after the divorce proceedings, dying in her forty-seventh year at Hampton, Middlesex, where she was buried in 1734.

Hers must have been a life overclouded by sadness. Yet she did not allow herself to be overborne by this; she is praised by those who knew her for her piety and charity. There are also extant copies of prayers which were composed by her. She had also great skill in embroidery. Her portrait (a copy of which, by the kind leave of Lord Forester, forms one of the illustrations of this volume) in the gallery at Willey, Shropshire, shows her in widow's weeds without a wedding-ring. Downing was twenty-four at the time of the divorce proceedings; he had come into the title three years earlier. Two years after the rejection of the petition for divorce an Act was passed for making more effectual certain articles of agreement between Sir George Downing and Mary, eldest daughter of Sir W. Forester. In December of the same year the will was signed which in the end led to the foundation of Downing College. Downing lived thirty-two years longer—for fifteen of which he was a widower—dying in 1749, at the

age of fifty-five, He bequeathed £100 for the poor of the parishes of Gamlingay, East Hatley, Tadlow, and Clopton, to be paid within two months of his death.

After his return from Italy, and before the divorce proceedings, he had built himself an "elegant house" at Gamlingay, using for this purpose some of the materials of the old mansion-house at East Hatley which had been obtained by his grandfather from the Castells, a Roundhead family. Tradition says the Castell Estate was granted to Downing after Castell had forfeited it for his republicanism. The house at Gamlingay was pulled down in October 1776, and sold by auction in large lots. The sale was over in three or four hours, and the whole of the large extensive house did not sell for more than £800, having probably cost £9000. Lady Downing built herself a house at Putney, and the iron palisades and other materials were sent thither from Gamlingay. The Founder built himself a "very noble pew" over the North Chapel of

Gamlingay Church. In his parish of Tadlow he built a tower for the sake of the extensive view. This now forms part of the Tower Farm. Here, about the year 1744, Sir George was nearly murdered; "as he was looking over the workmen at it, a villainous fellow took an opportunity of knocking Sir George over the head with a hammer, and had a gun ready charged to have shot him, which he attempted two or three times, and ran after Sir George for that purpose. The fellow owned the fact, and alleged he thought he did no harm by killing a person who paid nobody, and was so ill a landlord and paymaster with so great an estate. Ever since that time Sir George has neglected that place."

Cole, the antiquary, who had "a gossip's ear and a tatler's pen," but who as an old Eton boy and a Fellow Commoner of Kings, was favourably placed for knowing what was going on in the county, makes the following comment on this incident :—

"Though the fellow is still a prisoner in

Cambridge Castle, where he is like to end his days, and very deservedly, for however Sir George may be deserving, it is by no means proper to let such fellows be their own Justicers. For the latter part of his life he led a most miserable, covetous, and sordid existence. He has about £1500 a year untenanted about this parish, and has been so these many years, and all his houses are tumbling down." This looks very much as if the son, like the father, was not altogether of sound judgment. The parish of Tadlow, which is owned by Downing College, is of interest ecclesiastically for the following event, which is to be found in the Life of Archbishop Laud: "There happened in the town of Tadlow a very ill incident on Christmas Day, 1638, by reason of not having the Communion Table railed in. For in sermon time a dog came to the table and took the loaf of bread prepared for the Holy Sacrament in his mouth, and ran away with it. Some of the parishioners took the same from the dog

and set it upon the table." This bread could not be used, and no more could be obtained, through the lateness of the hour, from the nearest village, two miles away. Most likely the only bread in the place would have been dark coloured from not being made of wheat flour.

The Founder of the College, until he was crippled by the gout, passed his time between Gamlingay and Dunwich on his estate called Grey Friars. (This seat was sold by the College to redeem the land-tax from the whole property.) His habit was to come to Dunwich with a great retinue for the summer months. Besides owning a magnificent estate at Dunwich, he held office there, being bailiff of that place in 1712. He was also Member of Parliament for that rotten borough from 1710, with one break, till his death.

Dunwich was one of the towns which had been granted by the Sovereign to the inhabitants for ever, for a yearly rent in the days of Henry II. This rent amounted to a large

sum, being worth in money of to-day about £1500 and 2400 herrings. Dunwich owed its bailiff and Member of Parliament a fee-farm rent of £5. The College still owns £230 per annum fee-farm rents, which were doubtless granted to or purchased by the first Sir G. Downing. In 1718, owing to the encroachments of the sea and to the disuse of the port, our Founder served processes on several men of Dunwich for arrears of this fee-farm rent, "and upon non-payment ten burgesses were incarcerated in Beccles gaol, and others, to avoid the like confinement, were obliged to abscond."

In the year 1770 there was some trouble about the payment by the Corporation of Cambridge of the fee-farm rent of £70 to the Downing family. "Upon investigating this matter it then appeared that £70 was paid unto Katharine, Queen to Charles II., as parcel of her jointure, and that by indenture dated 5 Sept. 1671, the reversion and inheritance of the said fee-farm was sold to

Sir George Downing, Bart., whose descendants received the same annual sum regularly down to Michaelmas 1763." For six years the Corporation refused payment. Hereupon Lady Downing [then the wife of George Bowyer, Esq.] threatened the Corporation with a suit-at-law; meanwhile the Court of Exchequer on the 7th November 1770 issued an order, directed to the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, to show cause why *Levari Facias* should not be awarded against them for levying the arrears due at Michaelmas then last past, amounting to the sum of £420.

On this matter the Corporation took counsel's opinion, which after mature deliberation was given in these words: "The uninterrupted possession and payment of this fee-farm rent for more than sixty years made the Downing right excessively clear." In consequence of this decision the money was paid by the town clerk to Jeremy Fish Palmer [Clerk of the Peace for the County of Bedford], steward to the Downing estate,

and has since been regularly continued. In the University Library there are leases of fee-farms in jointure to Henrietta Maria.

The Founder made no name for himself while a Member of the House; though he sat there in the stirring times of the risings in favour of the two Pretenders and during the South Sea Scheme. In 1732 he was made a Knight of the Bath by Sir Robert Walpole. The "true inwardness" of this appointment is now lost, although the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that day tells us that his fees for the installation of a Knight of the Bath were nearly £600, besides a dinner.

The Founder died on the 10th of June 1749 at his seat at Gamlingay, where he had been confined for a long time with gout. He was buried in the same vault as his grandfather, under the floor of the chancel of Croydon Church, Cambridgeshire. There is no memorial to any of the Downings in the church. The entry of the burial at Croydon is written thus in the parish register :

"S^{r} gorge downing was Buried
June the . . . . 29 . . 1749."

This interval of nearly three weeks between the death and the burial was a hideous eighteenth-century custom.

In the Gamlingay Register is the following entry:

"Burials 1749

"The Honble S^{r} George Downing Bart dyed att Gamlingay
Park on friday June 9th att ten o the clock att night
and was carried to Croydon y^{e} 29 and layd in a family
vault there"

Barely seven months after his death, his daughter, by his housekeeper, then about twenty-three, married John Bagnall, Esq., bringing him, as was then stated, a dowry of £20,000.

CHAPTER II

EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE TO THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE

By his will dated 20th December 1717, the Founder devised his property in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Suffolk as follows: *First*, to his cousin Jacob Garrard, the only son of his uncle Charles Downing. Jacob Garrard Downing died without offspring in 1764. *Secondly*, to Thomas Barnardiston, heir of his Aunt Barnardiston, of Bury St. Edmunds. Thomas Barnardiston died in 1762 without offspring. *Thirdly*, to his cousin Charles Peters, of the University of Oxford. He died without offspring. *Fourthly*, to his cousin John Peters, of the University of Oxford. He also died without offspring.

In default of all these, the above-mentioned

property was to form the endowment of a college. For this college, ground within the town of Cambridge was to be purchased, where a college was to be erected, which was to be called "Downings Colledge."

To the Founder the College must have seemed a somewhat remote contingency. As a matter of fact, Jacob Garrard Downing survived all the other possible devisees, and they left no issue. He in his turn left no issue. He was M.P. for Dunwich and died on the 6th February 1764. It is said that he was possessed of near £100,000 in cash and stocks. He left a fine estate with a handsome house at Putney to Lady Downing.

Lady Downing, after becoming a widow, married Sir George Bowyer. The following is a copy of her will, and some comments of Cole, the antiquary, on her family:

"I Margaret Bowyer, formerly Dame Margaret Downing wife of George Bowyer Esq. of Mount Prospect in the parish of Putney in the county of Surrey being in perfect

health, do make this my last will and testament in manner following: I give to my dear husband George Bowyer Esquire all my lands manors and tenements in the county of Suffolk and a legacy of £7000 over and above what was settled on him by marriage. I give to my niece Diana Say wife of the Revd. Mr. Say of East Hatley in the county of Cambridgeshire all my houses in Downing Street, and King Street Westminster which I hold by a lease under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and likewise a legacy of £10,000. I give to my niece Ann Hirst, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hirst of Boxworth in the county of Cambridgeshire £7000 and my diamond cross. I give to my niece Sarah Whittington daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whittington late of Orford in the county of Suffolk £10,000 and my diamond ear-rings. I give to my niece Mary Whittington daughter of the aforesaid Rev. Mr. Whittington £10,000 and my four diamond rings. I give to my old servant William

Matshorn a legacy of £2000. I give to my old servant Elizabeth Krimbs a legacy of £2000. I give to my trustees a legacy of £200 each namely, William Greaves Bowbury Bell, Thomas Rider, John Rose and William Sandby, for their trouble in seeing my will executed. I give to my own maid that shall be with me at the time of my death ffifty pounds and all my wearing apparel—my watch excepted. I give to my godson Price Say, son of the Rev. Mr. Say, a legacy of £500. I charge all my landed estates in the counties of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and not my personal estate, with the payment of an annuity of £400 a year left by Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Baronet, to my nephew Jacob John Whittington, son of the Rev. Mr. Whittington, late of Orford in the county of Suffolk, for his natural life. I likewise give to my nephew Jacob John Whittington my house and land known by the name of Mount Prospect, in the parish of Putney, in the county of Surrey with all my ffurniture and

plate, after my legacies and just debts are paid. I give the remainder of my personal estate to my nephew Jacob John Whittington, and likewise all my landed estates in the counties of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire to him and to his heirs for ever, and I do constitute and appoint my said nephew Jacob John Whittington, sole executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I the said Margaret Bowyer have to this my last will and testament contained in one sheet of paper set my hand and seal this twenty-eighth day of December 1772. MARGARET BOWYER. Signed, sealed, published and declared by the same Margaret Bowyer, in the presence of us, who in the presence of all and at the request of the said Margaret Bowyer, commonly called Dame Margaret Downing, have subscribed our names in witness hereto: Humphrey Edgar Thos. Pugh, W. Jones."

This was the will which caused the delay in the foundation of the College, and also much litigation.

Codicil twenty-eighth of December 1772:

"Whereas I have in and by my said will given to my nephew John Jacob Whittington, son of the Rev. Mr. Whittington, late of Orford in the county of Suffolk, my house and land known by the name of Mount Prospect, with plate and ffurniture. Now I do hereby revoke the said bequest and legacy and do give the said house and land with the said ffurniture and plate unto my dear niece Diana Say, wife of the Rev. Mr. ffrancis Say [Rector] of East Hatley in the county of Cambridge for the term of her life, and at her decease to her said husband for the term of his life, and at and after the decease of the survivor of them I give the same unto Diana Say, the oldest daughter of the said ffrancis and Diana, to and for her own use and benefit, and I give to Ann Say, the youngest daughter of the said ffrancis and

Diana Say, £2000. Witnesses: Theodore Forrest, York Buildings; Wm. Stone of Putney; John Boon of Putney."

This will was proved at London with a codicil the fifth of October 1778 before the worshipful George Harris, LL.D., Surrogate of the right worshipful Sir George Hay, Knight, LL.D., Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, lawfully constituted by the oath of Jacob John Whittington, Esq., the nephew of the deceased and sole executor named in the said will, to whom administration was granted and limited, so far as concerns all the right title and interest of the said deceased in and to the capital sum of £83,000 part of the capital sum of £93,000 three per cent. reduced bank annuities, and all dividends due and to grow out thereon and all benefit and advantage to be had, received and taken therefrom, and also in and to all and singular the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate whatsoever

by the will of Sir Jacob Garrard Downing devised or given to the said deceased and her heirs, and all other manors, messuages, lands and hereditaments whereof and wherein she the said deceased or any other person or persons in trust for her now, or was seized of any estate of ffreehold or inheritance in possession, reversion, remainder or expectancy, situate in the counties of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire and Suffolk, or either of them or elsewhere in the kingdom of Great Britain, with their appurtenances and all the estate and interest of her the said deceased of, in, to, or out of the said premises or any part or parcel thereof, and so in and to all that capital messuage or tenement called Mount Prospect, situate in the parish of Putney in the county of Surrey, with all the lands, meadows, pastures and hereditaments thereto belonging and therewith held, and the remainders of the terms and interest to come and unexpired therein, and also in and to all those several messuages or dwelling-

houses situate in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster in the county of Middlesex and in the two streets there called Downing Street and King Street, formerly in the respective tenures or occupations of John Atkinson, David Low, Mr. Barnard, Mrs. Huckerby, the Rev. Dr. ffrancis, Wm. Kelynge, Esq., John Richardson, Esq., Mr. Morris, Hen. Hill, Esq., Mr. Strecchy [qu ?], Mr. Somers, Mr. Waddington, Wm. Greaves, Esq., Thos. Maude, Esq., Mrs. Bodenham, Mr. Russell, Mr. Casterdon [qu ?] Mr. Garrett, the Commissioners of the Treasury and Mr. Dyer, their undertenants or assigns, and the remainder of the terms and interest to come and unexpired therein, and also in and to all those several pieces or parcels of ffen or marsh ground lying in the parish of Swaffham Prior in the county of Cambridgeshire, and the remainder of the term and interest to come and unexpired therein, and also in and to all other the messuages, lands and tenements of the said deceased, or whereof or wherein she or

any other person or persons in trust for her were or was possessed or any ways entitled to for any term or number of years whatsoever, and sundry policies of insurance in the Hand-in-Hand Insurance on furniture &c. in her houses at Mount Prospect, Queen Anne Street, and Dunwich.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* of Saturday, September 26, 1778, published the following:

"On Wednesday se'nnight died suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, at her house at Putney Common, Lady Downing, relict of the late Sir Jacob Downing, Bart., of Gamlingay in this county, and wife to Capt. Bowyer, of the *Albion*, of 74 guns, one of Byron's squadron, which it is feared is lost."

When Lady Downing was buried at Croydon, Cambs, Captain John Jacob Whittington was the chief mourner. Captain Whittington was of Yoxford and Theberton, Suffolk, and a son of a sister of Lady Downing.

Later on he had to refund about £10,000 of rents.

We wonder if the above-named legatees lived to marry and have children.

Cole tells us that Lady Downing's father was a Mr. Price, a Welshman, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Curate of Barrington, Cambs. He recounts some scandal about the lady, and adds that she was a very fine woman and made Sir Jacob Downing so good a wife that he left her all at his death. Her two nieces Morgan were married, Cole proceeds to tell us, "the one to a Mr. Say, whom I remember a chorister in King's College Chapel, rather stupid, but sober and honest, son as I take it to Mr. Wm. Say, Vicar of Tadlow and Rector of East Hatley, in which he succeeded his father; the other to Mr. Hurst, Rector of Boxworth. Mr. Say, about 1776, was removed to London with his family by the desire of her ladyship, when she settled £10,000 upon him, and at her death left him to the amount as I am told in the whole near £2000 per annum, among which is Downing Street; so that Lord

North the Prime Minister is his tenant, so that had he any address or ambition he might be in a good train for preferment, but is the merest country parson I ever saw. His wife was in a way to be married to an officer much against her ladyship's inclination. She therefore sent for this Mr. Say, knowing him to be an honest man, and married her to him, and it may turn his head, and would probably had he been of a more volatile and lively cast than he is moulded of. The other clergyman is provided not so amply, for her ladyship however left him, as I am told, about £7000. I think he has no children, and that might be the reason of the distinction. Her ladyship and Mr. Bowyer could not agree. He [*i.e.* Mr. Bowyer], however, now and then, besides his first large settlement on him of £10,000, got £1000 of her from her passions by striking him. As they could not live easy he went aboard the *Albion* man-of-war, 74 guns, as captain with Admiral Byron—which at this

time [October 4, 1778] is said to have perished and the crew with her. He was left handsomely by her ladyship, as is said about £10,000."

In 1764, in the Court of Chancery, was commenced the suit of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University *v.* Dame Margaret Downing, widow of Sir Jacob Garret Downing, and the heirs-at-law of Sir Jacob Garret Downing. On July 3, 1769, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment in favour of the University. In spite of this the estates were wrongfully held by Dame Margaret and her nephew Captain Whittington for over thirty years longer; and in 1776 they pulled down the mansionhouse at Gamlingay.

On September 22—40 George III.—1800, the Great Seal was affixed to the Charter by which Downing College became part and parcel of the University of Cambridge, and enjoyed all the privileges of the said University. By the Charter the Crown nomi-

nated Francis Annesley "first and modern Master"; Edward Christian, M.A., Professor of the Laws of England; Busick Harwood, Doctor in Physic, Professor of Medicine; John Lens, Serjeant-at-Law, M.A., William Meek, M.A., Barrister, and Wm. Frere, Fellows.

The new-born society was homeless, without statutes, and composed of men from different Colleges—an excellent opportunity for a fresh educational departure.

By the Founder's will the plan of the new College had to be approved by the two Archbishops and the Masters of St. John's and Clare. In consequence of this arrangement powers were given them by the original statutes of prescribing the useful learning which should be taught as well as of election of the first members of the new society.

In 1796 the Corporation had offered two sites to the heirs-at-law for the new College:

(i) Proud Hill, at the north end of the town near the castle.

(ii) That extensive piece of ground consisting of fifteen acres on south-east of the town named Parker's Piece, just beyond Emmanuel College.

The Charter of 1800 states that the heirs-at-law of the Founder had purchased a site of about an acre, called Doll's Close. This is now New Square; in those days it was described as out of the town of Cambridge on the Barnwell side beyond Christ's Pieces.

In 1801, Capt. Whittington, by decree of the Court of Chancery, had to pay into Court six years' rents of the estates up to March 5, 1800. In 1802, a bill which the same gentleman had filed was dismissed with costs; thus defeating the attempt he had thereby made to set aside the purchase of Doll's Close with a view to invalidate the Charter, on the plea that the site was not within the description, required

by the will, of a piece of ground situate "within the town of Cambridge proper."

The Doll's Close site, nevertheless, soon was abandoned and the present site purchased. On part of it at one time was the orchard of the Master of Pembroke Hall. It was known as Pembroke Leys, and it was described as near the road into the town from Linton and Colchester. At an earlier date it had been known as St. Thomas's Leys, and still earlier as Swinecroft. It had formed a part of one of the great open and commonable fields by which the town of Cambridge was surrounded. The various strips of which these Leys were composed belonged to many different owners. The College purchased its site from some ten owners, including the University, Jesus College, Corpus, Peterhouse, and Caius. An Act of Parliament was procured for the extinction of the rights of common to which the land was subject; and by an award dated January 8, 1808, a money compensation was allotted to the owners of more than two

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hundred houses in respect of these pasture rights.

As was pointed out at the time, a grand opportunity of municipal improvement was missed. It was proposed that the town should be pierced through its centre, in one straight regular line from the end of Jesus Lane along the Market Place and continued on to Hog Hill, where the University Bicycle Depot now stands. The magnificent front of the College, in a court more spacious than Trinity Great Court—*i.e.*, the proposed portion, which was to consist of three Grecian porticos, combining the Ionic and Doric orders, between the Master's Lodge and the Hall—would have afforded a noble termination to this long vista, and this grand street would have accommodated the College with a suitable avenue to the principal parts of the University.

The Cambridge of those days presented a sharp contrast from the Cambridge of to-day. Then the coach from London was five and a

half hours on the road. Midsummer Common was a mere swamp, and the town was held to have its atmosphere impregnated with malaria from the fens. The entrance to the town from London—*i.e.*, by Scrope Terrace—which would otherwise be rather handsome, was deformed by a dozen hovels which would have disgraced a pauper village. In the town not a single good street was to be found—nothing but a succession of lanes and alleys—the pavement (with the exception of a few yards opposite Corpus) scarcely allowing two persons to walk abreast.

The architect of all the older parts of the College—*i.e.*, all except the south extremities of the east and west sides of the court and the enlargements to the Combination Room and Hall—was William Wilkins, junr., of Caius, sixth Wrangler, 1800, author of the "Antiquities of Magna Græcia," and architect of Corpus (where he took down the old chapel and where he is the only layman buried in the new chapel), King's, and the

King's Court, Trinity, and of the National Gallery.

These early Downing buildings cost upwards of £70,000. This large outlay is due to the costly material. Wilkins's work was highly thought of at the time. Maria Edgeworth, writing about the date when they were finished, states that so poor is her taste that she never will think (as she ought to think) Downing College equal to King's College Chapel.

The site intended for the Chapel and Library is between the Master's Lodge and the Hall. On this site a vault for burials was made with the concurrence of the architect. In it, in 1814, Professor Sir Busick Harwood was buried by leave of the Bishop of Ely.

At one time it was suggested to break the sky-line of the College buildings by a judicious placing of large statues looking into the court from the summit of the walls, which in part mask the roof. The newer

portions of the College were finished in 1877 by Mr. Barry at a cost of about £20,000.

The foundation-stone of the College was laid on Monday, May 18, 1807.

It is interesting to note that the *Cambridge Chronicle* of November 14 of that year records that a young salmon was caught in the Cam near Jesus Green sluice; corroborative evidence this of the inodorous and harmless character of the river-water of the Cambridge of 10,000 in 1807. In those days the College was near the Botanic Gardens. The Anatomical Museum and other buildings now stand where the botanical flowers and plants used to grow.

The foundation-stone contained the best collection of coins of the then reign that could be obtained. The first stereotype plate cast at the foundry of the University was also deposited in the foundation-stone by Mr. Watts, the University printer. This plate had been made on the improved principle of Earl Stanhope.

The following inscription, engraved in copper, was sunk in the foundation-stone:

COLLEGIVM . DOWNINGENSE .
IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ .
GEORGIVS . DOWNING . DE . GAMLINGAY .
IN . EODEM . COMITATV . BARONETTVS .
TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT .
OPIBVSQVE . MVNIFICE . INSTRVXIT .
ANNO . SALVTIS . M . DCC . XVII .
REGIA . TANDEM . CHARTA . STABILIVIT .
GEORGIVS . TERTIVS . OPTIMVS . PRINCEPS .
ANNO . M . DCCC .
HÆC . VERO . ÆDIFICII . PRIMORDIA .
MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCII .
POSVERVNT .
QVOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CVLTUM .
JVRIS . ANGLICANI . ET . MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM .
ET . AD . RECTAM . JVVENTVTIS . INGENVÆ .
DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM .
FELICITER . EVENIAT.

For this ceremony the University first assembled in St. Mary's Church. Bright sunshine, we read, flooded the day's proceedings. At church a sermon was preached by

Dr. Outram, the public orator, from the words, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" [Num. xxiv. 5.] There is an interesting passage in this sermon, which in these days of short-tenure fellowships, married fellows, ladies' colleges at Girton and Newnham, University commissions in the past and looming in the future, seems a very far-off echo of an almost forgotten and hardly realisable state of things.

The preacher explained how some of our benefactors had to meet the problem of counteracting partiality in the election to fellowships; how, in their desire to ensure the election of the best men, they had adopted restrictions which were too severe, by enacting that not more than one or two persons born in the same district should at the same time be fellows of the same society; or else, moved by an attachment to their kindred or to the place which gave them birth, have directed that the electors shall

be guided not solely by a regard to learning or moral character, but by a preference to consanguinity or some local claim.

We know that this state of things was being at this time adversely criticised. The principal point of superiority of the new college consisted in the removal of these old-fashioned bars, and restrictions in the election to fellowships and scholarships—"restrictions which had checked elevation of spirit and retarded the progress of learning." Room was to be made for a quick succession to fellowships. Moreover, both fellows and professors were to be "effective members." And being all of some profession, they would by a timely prudence be able to find their proper places in the world. The lectures of the Downing Professors would not, like those of the old *College Professors*—most of whom were at this date described "as mere sinecures, and scarcely known to exist"—be confined to the College, but were to be thrown open to the University.

Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, who had been tutor of Trinity a little before this, tells us how a pupil of his who had a right by place of birth to a Furness Fells Fellowship at St. John's, after insisting on this right at his [*i.e.*, Watson's] instigation, succeeded in enforcing the ejection of a man of greater intellect and learning than himself, who had not been born within the privileged area. St. John's College was mulcted in £50 for having elected the unprivileged man. Hard cases grew out of this state of things; and so it came about that, fettered by these restraints, the colleges had in too many instances been compelled with the deepest sorrow to reject the worthiest of their candidates; these men then had to consign themselves to hopeless indigence and obscurity. "All had wished to see the day when some unfortunate children of disappointment could be invited to receive their due reward. That happy day has at length dawned on us. A new luminary of science has arisen, a new

source of light and strength has come to our revered establishments. Another college offers herself to our notice, holding in her hands the free rewards of moral and intellectual acquirements."

The sermon ended, the congregation proceeded to the Senate House, and heard a Latin speech from Mr. William Frere, the junior fellow. Then a procession to the site of the future college was formed. The noblemen in their robes two and two, the D.D.s, the LL.D.s, the M.D.s, the Mus.D.s, the assessor to the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors in their congregation habit, followed by their men with the statutes, the Taxors [M.A.s appointed to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, the lawfulness of weights and measures, and to call all the abuses and defects thereof into the commissary's court], the Scrutators [whose office it was to take the votes at congregations], and other officers of the University arrived at the site of the new College. The Master there made a suitable

address in Latin before depositing the selected objects in the foundation-stone. Then, at four o'clock, the Master entertained at dinner, at the Red Lion, the Heads of Colleges, noblemen, Professors, Doctors, and University officers.

The Cambridge University Calendar for 1811 states about Downing College: "The Master's Lodge and the Lodge for the residence of the Professor of Medicine [Sir Busick Harwood, who seems to have kept his name on the boards of Emmanuel as a Fellow Commoner] are now completed. Sir Busick Harwood is at present the only resident Member."

The College in its early days possessed its own brewery. Professor Henslow, who lived in a house in Regent Street on the Parker's Piece side, had his stables on the site of the Downing brewery-house [now occupied by shops], and a passage under the street formed a communication from that house to the stables. In the course of building operations

in 1897 these underground places were visible from the road.

Dean Kitchin, describing the College in 1836, says "Downing has always had an odd existence peculiar to itself and apart from the rest of the University. There it stood aloof, with buildings rather like a rambling country house than a college; resting placidly in green and level meadows which call to mind some gentleman's park far from towns and noise and intellectual strife. Here it seemed to slumber peacefully, untouched by the grossing turmoil of the town and careless of University excitements and struggles."

All this has been changed by the proximity of the railway station, which the University insisted in keeping at arm's-length, but which has caused a new town to spring up to the southward of Downing.

CHAPTER III

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY

A FEW years before the foundation of the College, Dr. Richard Watson* proposed that the endowment for the new college should be used for the encouragement of the study of Eastern Languages. In his Autobiography he writes: "In May 1780, I published a charge to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely at my primary visitation. This charge was principally intended to recommend an establishment at Cambridge for the express

* Bp. Watson was a man of enterprise, for he himself tells us that "In 1764 unanimously elected, by the Senate assembled in full congregation, Professor of Chemistry, I knew nothing at all of chemistry, had never read a syllable on the subject, nor seen a single experiment in it!" He had induced a London physician to withdraw his candidature.

purpose of translating and publishing Oriental manuscripts wherever found. And I hinted that the then litigated estate of Sir Jacob Downing might, when adjudged to the University, be properly employed in supporting an Oriental college. This discourse was republished, without my consent being asked, at Calcutta in 1785, and made the first article of the first volume of the 'Asiatic Miscellany.'"

This point met with serious consideration, as in the draft charter for Downing College, preserved in Lambeth Library, is the proposal for a Downing Professorship of Oriental Languages.

The general outline of the foundation is due to the younger Pitt. It shows the enlightened foresight of that statesman, for the principles alike of married fellows and fellowships tenable for a term of years have been generally adopted, Downing College having led the way. When, in 1800, the value of the Downing estates was about

£5000 a year, the time was ripe for establishing Pitt's plan, which aimed at promoting the study of law and medicine. His desire was to blend university and professional education, to help young lawyers and young physicians in the arduous early years of their careers by fellowships tenable only for a term of years. The fellows of Downing were to be elected with the freest competition after a most comprehensive examination. Moreover, the fellows, being practically all laymen, would have the effect of strengthening the lay element in the University. That lay element, it must be remembered, was a very small one at the end of last century. The limited tenure of the Downing fellowships would hold out no temptation to developing the "idle fellow" of the last century. Pitt may have read the playwright's description, drawn from life, of the "idle fellow," who thus describes his class :

What class of life, tho' ne'er so great,
With a good fat Fellowship can compare?
We still dream on at our own rate,
Without perplexing care.

We eat, we drink, we smoke, we sleep,
And then, then, then
Rise and do the same again.

The original Charter ordained that the College shall consist of one Master, a Professor of the Laws of England, a Professor of Medicine, sixteen Fellows, two of whom shall be in Holy Orders, bound to reside, specially selected, and specially qualified to act as Tutors, and holding their Fellowships for life; the rest, lay fellows, actively pursuing the study of law or medicine, chosen by examination from both Universities, their fellowships terminating at the end of twelve years. Downing College was thus designed to be a lay foundation in a University where the lay element was confessedly but inadequately represented. The fellowships for law and medicine bore a considerable pro-

portion to the whole number of fellowships in the University which could be so appropriated. There were also to be such a number of scholars as the statutes shall direct, their stipends being of half the value of the fellowships and tenable for four years.

The first Master, Professors, and three Fellows were nominated by the Crown. In this way a body corporate was constituted to manage the estates and to supervise the erection of the necessary buildings. These original members of the society were drawn from different colleges, Annesley and Christian and Lens were members of St. John's. As there was no Hall, and so no high table, the usual way of informally considering important details was lacking.

The College thus started on its existence without any nucleus of traditions, with a strong Johnian element in the society, and with the Court of Chancery as a kind of foster-parent.

During the first twenty years of its existence this foundation contributed to the cause of education the services of these two professors, who, as a rule, read every year a course of lectures, open to all students of the University, if they could form a class; it gave temporary help to three young lawyers or physicians; whilst indirectly, perhaps, it promoted the well-being of the University by adding one layman to the body of Heads who then governed the University.

Then for nearly thirty years the College, thrown open as a place of education, acted as a kind of unendowed hostel. This step was taken with the sanction of the Court of Chancery when only part of the buildings comprised in the approved plan had been erected, and before the remaining thirteen fellows had been nominated. It was assumed, in the fiftieth year of the history of the College, that all the buildings desirable for a college were constructed, but that a chapel,

antechapel, and library, with its long porticos of Doric and Ionic pillars filling up the space between the Hall and the Master's Lodge, could wait. By an oversight in the Charter no arrangement had been made for the accumulation of a fund for the maintenance and enlargement of the College buildings.

In 1849 of the plan which had been sanctioned by the Court of Chancery—the Court of Chancery being the guardian of the new corporation—the Master's Lodge and lodges for the two professors, the Hall, as well as the offices and about twenty sets of rooms, had been erected. The unexecuted portion consisted of about thirty more sets of rooms, with a library and chapel. The two last in the original design are highly decorated and expensive Grecian buildings. The elevations of this range of buildings could not be materially altered without marring the general effect of the only ornamental façade of the College.

From a photograph by] THE MASTER'S LODGE [*F. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

LIBRARY
OF THE

After the College had been in existence for half a century, it was allowed that its usefulness had been hampered and also limited by the degree in which all other considerations had been eclipsed and subordinated to the ambitious desire of creating large and costly ornamental buildings, and by an unsuccessful attempt to open the College for educational purposes without having any rewards at its disposal. This course, by forestalling the revenues, had prolonged the financial difficulties of the College.

The first act of the Court of Chancery, in establishing the young College, was to direct that £3000 per annum should be earmarked as a building fund, and also, in their wisdom, to approve of a plan for buildings which was to cost over £100,000. It was taken for granted that the Court of Chancery had settled to postpone all collegiate educational action, and more than three-quarters of the proposed aids to young professional men, until all these, as it was thought, necessary build-

ings had been completed. Now, at the same time, the College threw its own rewards open to all students of Oxford and Cambridge, so that it became in a sense a free trade college, struggling to emerge into existence in the midst of a highly protective system.

The landed estates of the College were the first to suffer from this large and rigorous appropriation of funds. These estates needed a more liberal treatment. In 1800 the College property had been for more than thirty years under the control of parties who were in adverse possession, and who were upholding their claim against the College by a suit in Chancery. Under their hands the timber was cut down, improvements were suspended, the repairs done were of the scantiest nature, and when new buildings were indispensable, they were put up so as to be removable at will. At that time, too, scarcely a field had been drained, the land being for the most part clay. There was no hard road within over a mile of the verge of the estate. The land was

mostly poor pasture, divided into small farms, occupied by tenants little superior to the common labourers in capital and intelligence. The walls of the homesteads were of lath and plaster, and the cottages mere mud hovels, built without leave by the owners on the wayside waste. The repairs to the farm buildings for the most part had been inadequate, and therefore expensive. Good tenants could hardly be found, and bad debts were incurred. Mr. Alfred Power, Fellow of Downing College, reported in 1832 to the Poor Law Commissioners: "Downing College has a property of several thousand acres in Cambridgeshire. It is found impossible, notwithstanding lowering the rents to an extreme point, to obtain men of substance for tenants. Several farms of considerable extent have changed hands twice within the last five years, from insolvency or the prospect of it. The amount of arrears at the present time is such as only a collegiate body could support." We may infer something of the condition of the

labourers on the College estate from the fact that in 1843 the society made a grant of £5 for a stove to be placed in the chancel of Tadlow Church, in order to the more commodious use of the said chancel as a Sunday School. There was no school on the estate at that time. Five pounds a year was granted to Tadlow as well as to East Hatley towards the salary of a regular teacher. It was, due to the energy and liberality of the Rev. G. M. Sykes that, about 1870, excellent schools were built in each parish. When the entries had been very small for nearly a quarter of a century, the more zealous members of the society grew impatient; they longed to be useful in their generation. They saw the University nearly exclusively a school of mathematics, and felt that years of exertion to secure even for classics a recognised place in the general system had met with but inadequate success. They thought that even without endowment a college might prosper which would attempt to blend classics,

general literature, and the foundations of professional knowledge with the prevailing, studies of the place. But to this end more buildings would be needed, and the authorised plan was an expensive one, therefore, with the co-operation of the Court of Chancery, money was borrowed on the security of the estates to make up the funds for a further portion of the buildings.

One result which the College was seeking to realise about the year 1851 was the organisation of a system of lectures and examinations, which would embrace many of those general views of law in its alliance with history and philosophy, such as might properly be considered an essential part of the preparation not merely of a lawyer but of a well-educated English gentleman.

Had this aim been successful, it would have only meant doing on a small scale what was being done well by Trinity College, a college whose internal system has always been more liberal than that of the University at large,

and has moulded itself to the chief requirements of the times.

There was another way in which the new college sought a sphere of usefulness. This was by admitting fellow commoners, who were to be young men of fair abilities, who were here to have had their powers exercised. It was felt that such men, when fairly equipped mentally, by their station in society constituted an important class from a national point of view. In the case of Sir Harry Verney, as will be seen later on, the College exercised this good influence. Despite all this it was felt the College was not realising the special objects of its foundation. In 1847 the *Law Magazine* stated : " At Cambridge there is a foundation set apart for legal studies, nobly endowed, but very ill adapted to its object ; so ill adapted or ill administered—it matters not to our argument which—that the men of Downing College are almost all of them fellow commoners, exempted from industry and discipline, and in no college in

Cambridge is much less law learnt or less instruction given." But during the last quarter of a century men such as Lawrence, Kenny (formerly M.P. for Barnsley), Schreiner (now, October 1898, Premier at the Cape), Harris, Griffith (M.P. for Anglesey) and Alexander, all seniors in the Law Tripos, have shown what the college can now do in the way of legal education. The fact was that the interests of education had been sacrificed to a monumental and costly class of buildings, the Court of Chancery in London not being by any means an ideal guardian for a new college in a University innocent of the stirring effect of a Royal Commission.

CHAPTER IV

MASTERS

Masters.—Francis Annesley, 1805; Wm. Frere, 1812; Thos. Worsley, 1836; W. H. Birkbeck, 1885–88; A. Hill, 1888.

"THE Master shall be a person who is distinguished in Theology, Law, Medicine, Literature, or Science; who in the judgment of the electors is best qualified by his piety, discretion, and knowledge of affairs to secure the good government of the college as a place of education, religion, learning, and research."—*College Statutes.*

The first Master of Downing College was Francis Annesley, LL.D., F.A.S. His mother was a grand-daughter of Frances, daughter of the first Sir George Downing; his father was the Rev. Martin Annesley, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Besides

being Master of the College, Dr. Annesley was also hereditary trustee of the British Museum. He died in his seventy-eighth year in Curzon Street, London, on April 17, 1812. He is said never to have resented an injury and never to have forgotten a kindness. Annesley received his early education under the celebrated Dr. Hiley at Reading Grammar School, where he acquired a taste for literature and art, which was shown later on by his choice collections of books and engravings. Being an heir-at-law to the Founder of Downing College, he was by the Charter nominated the first Master. But so much opposition was made to the carrying out of the will by those in possession of the estate, that Annesley was engaged during the greatest part of his life in anxious and unremitted endeavours to overcome the law's delay. He succeeded at last, and Downing College was founded ; but, although Annesley had been some years Master, it was only a few days before his death that he had

the consolation of seeing an end made of the obstacles which had been raised against the new foundation.

In 1774 Annesley was chosen M.P. for Reading; of this appointment we have the following contemporary comment:

"As Reading is not commanded or influenced by any great or powerful neighbour it possesses a considerable degree of independence. Hence the amiable qualities and disinterested conduct of Annesley procured his re-election without expenses until 1806."

The work of the first Master was to establish the college, as he died before the time of undergraduates, and also before there was much in the way of buildings. We have some light cast on the energy of the first Master in the following letter, given by Mr. J. W. Clark, in his classical work on the architecture of the University, in his account, with plans of the early history of the College, dated Cambridge, 27th October 1784, sixteen years before the birth of the College, by Michael

Lort, Fellow of Trinity College, to the Rev. Mr. Ashby of Barrow, near Newmarket:

"Mr. Ainsly, the new Master of Downing, has been here to fix on a site for his new college, for, though many has been proposed to him, yet objections are made to all. Mr. Wyat, the architect, wishes much that it should be opposite to some of the colleges on the river, for then he thinks he shall not be crampt for Room, and may make 4 fine façades; but how will they get an access to, and communication with, the town? The most promising spot seems to be that between Bishop Watson's house and the Tennis Court, but here 'tis said they cannot dig cellars, a material object, I presume, to such a college. The King has recommended two particulars—that it may not be a Gothic building, and that the professors be obliged to publish their lectures."

It may be a satisfaction that we owe the severe classic style of the Master's Lodge and the Hall to the taste of no less a personage

than King George III. The tennis-court mentioned above is still commemorated in Tennis Court Road. Bishop Watson's house is Llandaff House in Regent Street. A portion of the garden in the rear of the house belongs to the College.

The house is on the site of an inn [that may account for the portico projecting over the pavement], "The Bishop Blaise." This fact inspired Mansel, the Master of Trinity, to write the following epigram:

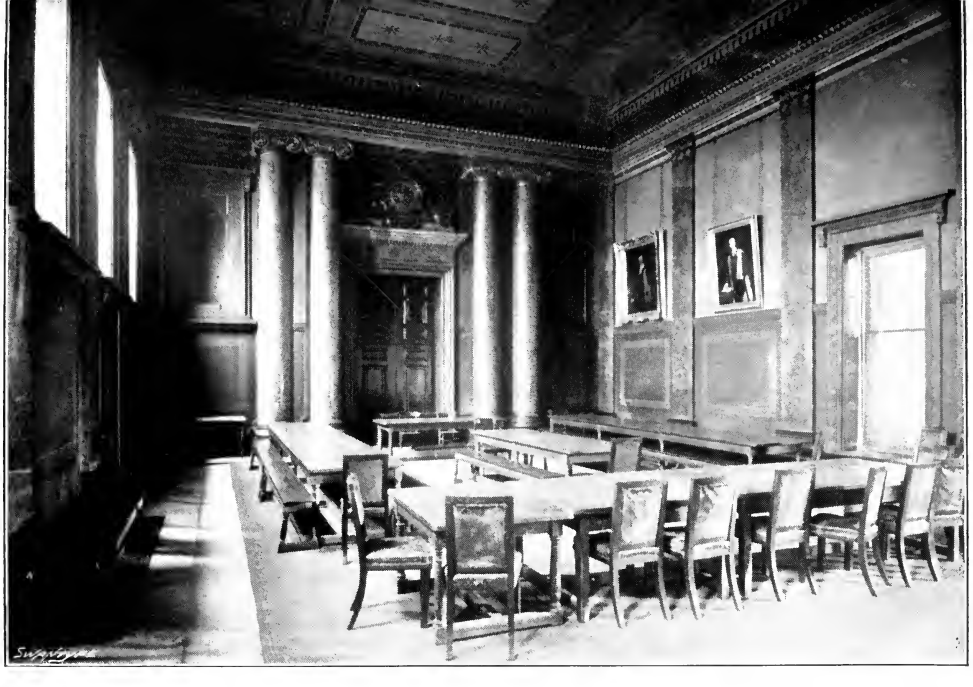
> Two of a trade can ne'er agree,
> No proverb can be juster,
> They've ta'en down Bishop Blaise, you see,
> And put up Bishop Bluster.

There is a pamphlet written by Thomas Hope in 1804, with the title "Observations on the Plans and Elevations designed by James Wyat, Architect for Downing College, Cambridge, in a Letter to Francis Annesley, Esq., M.P." The pamphlet contains no information of interest; the author describes the future college as "a building which, from the

immensity of the sum allotted to the construction, is enabled, as well as intended, to become one of the first ornaments of the country."

When Frere became Master on October 5, 1812, he was the inaugurator of an unusual state of things at a Master's Lodge in that he was a layman, and Mrs. Frere, who came from a county family, was a recognised leader of society. It was said at the time that no great county social function could succeed without the co-operation of Lady Hardwick and her friend, Mrs. Frere. The University Registrary, describing the exclusiveness of University society about 1830, writes on p. 319 of his work on Cambridge: "So complete was the social severance between the Heads and the rest of the University that considerable curiosity was felt by each half of the academic world as to the sayings and doings of the other. 'What do you talk about in your society?' said the wife of a Head to the wife of a Professor in 1829; 'is it amusing?' Just about that

time, however, a bold innovation was made, which stirred the University to its depths. Mr. Serjeant Frere had just been made Master of Downing, and being an enlightened person who had passed most of his life in London, saw no reason why the good folks of Cambridge should not amuse themselves according to the fashion of the metropolis. So Mrs. Frere, who sang divinely, gave musical parties in the Lodge itself, and *tableaux vivants* also, which were much admired; and at last (I vow my hand shakes so with horror at the very thought of it that I can hardly make my pen write down the awful profanation) she got up 'The Rivals' and 'The Critic' in the College Hall! One of her first evening parties took place after a solemn *symposium* given to an assemblage of Heads. They had not been made aware of what was about to happen, and it was remarked afterwards, by the wife of one of them, 'Some people came in in the evening—of course *we* went away.' Frere had been nominated a



From a photograph by] [*F. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

INTERIOR OF THE HALL

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
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fellow before the Charter in 1800 and Professor Christian challenged his appointment to the Mastership in the Law Courts, basing his objection to the use of proxies by the electors, who at that time were not the professors and fellows. In September 1814 the Lord Chancellor gave his decision in favour of Serjeant Frere. Frere was Recorder of Bury St. Edmunds in 1810."

The Master (1775–1836) was the fourth son of John Frere, of Roydon. He entered at Trinity after being educated at Eton. He was also a Serjeant-at-law. In consequence of this, some of the elections to Downing fellowships were held in the Hall of Serjeants' Inn, London. He married in 1810. Mrs. Frere was the only daughter of Dillingham Brampton Gurdon, of Letton, Norfolk, and Grundisburgh, Suffolk, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel Howard, of Brockdish in Norfolk. Mrs. Frere (1781–1864), who was noted for her beautiful voice, probably knew more about music than

any one in England at the beginning of the century. They had one son, Philip Howard, sometime Fellow of Downing College, and four daughters: Ellen Mary, who married the Hon. Stephen Spring-Rice, son of the first and father of the second Lord Monteagle of Brandon; Wilhelmina Frederica married her half-cousin, the Rev. Edward Gurdon.

Mrs. Frere was said by Madame Catalani * to be the best unprofessional singer in England.

Edward Fitzgerald ("Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald") writes to Frederic Tennyson in 1829: "For the last week I have been staying with Spring-Rice's mother-in-law, Mrs. Frere, one of the finest judges of music I know. She was a very fine singer. We used to look over the score of 'Don Giovanni' together, and many a mystery and mastery of composition did she show me in it."

* Catalani the singer, whose English was very funny, used to call a learned lady "a stocking blue."

In his preface to the above work, William Aldis Wright says:

"I cannot refrain from quoting some recollections of the late Archdeacon Groome. . . . 'What pleasant talk I have had about the singers of our early years; never forgetting to speak of Mrs. Frere of Downing as the most perfect private singer we had ever heard. And so indeed she was. Who that had ever heard her sing Handel's songs can forget the purity of her phrasing and the pathos of her voice? She had no particle of vanity in her, and yet she would say, "Of course I can sing Handel. I was a pupil of John Sall, and he was a pupil of Handel."'"

Mrs. Frere's popularity and social influence in Cambridge may be inferred from the following anecdote. When, in 1848, an undergraduate relative accompanied her to rather a grand concert, at which she arrived very late—a usual habit which earned her the title of the "late Mrs. Frere"—to his astonishment, all the men and two-thirds of

the ladies immediately arose and proffered their seats.

Mrs. Frere took great interest in agriculture and especially in arboriculture; many of the trees in the Downing College grounds and on the Downing Estate were planted under her directions. She is still remembered on her father's Suffolk estate as "Madam Frere." Mr. Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, Colchester, once asked an old woman at Grundisburgh, who said she had known her well, whether she had ever heard her sing. "Sing?" she replied: "No; but I've seen her take a gun and go a-shooting in Walnut Tree Wood."

Her father, who was sixty-five when she was born, was Member of Parliament for Norfolk. She had in consequence the privilege of bespeaking her own plays two nights a week at Norwich Theatre; so it came about that through her the hitherto unheard-of experiment of private theatricals took place in Downing College Hall.

In July 1814, Mrs. Siddons was invited to give a Shakespeare reading before the University. Being the guest of Serjeant and Mrs. Frere, she afterwards recited the Dagger Scene from "Macbeth" in their drawing-room; but marred the climax by producing from her belt at "this which now I draw"—her *spectacle case!*

Her visit, though in July, was so successful that she wrote "Cambridge in vacation is better than Oxford in term time."

In the *Autobiography of Dean Merivale*, edited by his daughter (London, 1898), we are told that the Freres inherited the famous *Paston Letters* from Lady Fenn. They were found in their house at Dungate by their son Howard. Their authenticity has been doubted.

During Mrs. Frere's time a "salon" was established at the Lodge; she and the Master were friends of Canning, and both were younger and moved in a much wider sphere of social life than the other Heads of Houses and their wives.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* of Friday, Nov. 5, 1813, has the following announcement: "On Wednesday the Master of Sidney and the Master of Downing (Serjeant Frere) were put in nomination by the Heads of Colleges for the Vice-Chancellorship, being the two senior in degree of those Heads who had not served the office; and yesterday the Master of Sidney was elected by the Senate. Considerable doubt existed whether the rank of the Master of Downing as a Serjeant-at-law ought to give him a priority according to the usage of the University or the superior degree of the Master of Sidney as a Bachelor of Divinity. The prevalent opinion appears to have been in favour of the academical degree."

Serjeant Frere died in 1836. The next Master, the Rev. Thomas Worsley, D.D., F.G.S., was born in July 1797; he presided over the College for forty-nine years, dying in February 1885. He came of a good old family, the Worsleys, or De Workesley, who

had long been settled at Hovingham Hall in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Their original seat was in Lancashire, where lands over which they still retain manorial rights were held by them at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book. Dr. Worsley's mother was a daughter of Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart. The Master could also trace descent in the female line through the Franklands of Thirkleby, to Frances, fourth daughter of Oliver Cromwell. He spent his boyhood at his father's Rectory of Stonegrave, close by Hovingham, on the edge of the North Riding moorlands. Here he became an adept in country sports. A keen and daring rider, a skilful fisherman, a good shot, an active cricketer, and a remarkably graceful skater, he was ever deeply interested in out-of-door life enjoyments. Even when Vice-Chancellor he still enjoyed the reputation of being the best skater and the boldest rider in Cambridge.

In 1816 Thomas Worsley entered at

Trinity, where he became a foundation scholar. His studies were mainly classical, and the Classical Tripos had not then been established, but he took his degree in 1820 as third Senior Optime. He continued to reside at Trinity as Bachelor Scholar until 1822. He competed for a Fellowship; but, in consequence of there being only a single vacancy, he proved unsuccessful. During his Trinity residence he lived on intimate terms with Sedgwick, Whewell, Peacock, Thirlwall and Julius Hare—men whose regard for him terminated only with their lives. Mozley and the two Hares were men of conversation who won their ground by the wonderful life and vivacity of their talk; and of Worsley, their friend, it may be said that some of his fascination and influence was due to the same cause.

In 1822 he was appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors. In that capacity he visited Italy, devoting himself to the study of art, especially of the Italian Masters, and

acquiring a practical knowledge which he afterwards turned to excellent account in guiding the management of the Fitzwilliam Collections. His companions in travel were Augustus Hare—who in one of his published letters speaks of him as "the brother of my soul"—Julius Hare, and Walter Savage Landor at Florence. At Rome the friends became intimate with Bunsen and Thorvaldsen. This first visit to Italy left its impression on his whole life, and among all his varied interests the love of art was probably that from which he derived the keenest enjoyment. It was no doubt during this residence amongst the treasures of the Italian galleries that he developed that artistic skill which ultimately rendered him, in the opinion of competent judges, probably the best amateur landscape painter in England. Even when his seventieth year was passed he continued to use the artist's brush. In 1824 Worsley was elected to a Fellowship at Downing, succeeding to the

Fellowship held by Mr. Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth. On his election he left Italy. Twelve years later, in 1836, he was appointed Master. Mr. Power, a Fellow, appealed against the appointment. His objection, in part a question whether by the Statutes a clerical Fellow was eligible for the Mastership, had some weight, as the Lord Chancellor ordered the College to pay Mr. Power's costs. Mr. Power's counsel, Sir John Campbell, stated that, while contending that Mr. Worsley was not a *bonus socius* in the technical meaning of the term, he did not mean to throw any aspersion upon his social gifts, which were of the highest order.

Dr. Whewell, who interested himself in Worsley's election on that occasion, has given the following account of him: "Worsley is a person of very conciliatory character, very great accomplishments, and very desirous of making the College more effective for the purposes of good education than it has yet

been. There are few persons of whose religious principles and right intentions I think so highly; and he is a general favourite, both for his literary and conversational endowments."

In 1837 he served the office of Vice-Chancellor. Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort visited Downing College in 1847, in Dr. Worsley's year of office.

Wordsworth wrote the following lines about this final visit of the Queen to Cambridge:

In our old collegiate bowers,
  Where science, leagued with holier truth,
  Guards the sacred heart of youth,
Solemn monitors are ours.
  These reverend aisles, these hallowed bowers,
  Raised by many a hand august,
Are haunted by majestic powers,
  The memories of the wise and just,
    Who, faithful to their pious trust,
  Here in the Founders' spirit sought,
  To mould and stamp the ore of thought
    Not in vain those sages taught,
  True disciples, good as great,
  Have pondered here their country's weal

Weighed the Future by the Past,
Learned how social frames may last,
And how a land may rule its fate
By constancy inviolate.

He is stated to have been remarkable for the graceful manner in which he blended athletic amusements with the dignity of that responsible position. Mr. G. Ticknor, the American, the historian of Spanish literature, met Worsley at dinner at Peterhouse in 1837, and remarked that the Vice-Chancellor Worsley, Master of Downing, "is more of a belles lettres scholar and knows more continental literature than is commonly found in these cloistered establishments." When Worsley was Vice-Chancellor, the Professorship of Moral Philosophy became vacant. The electors were a small body of whom the Vice-Chancellor was the most important. Worsley's friends wished him to accept the office, but he put forth all his influence on behalf of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity. The latter

after his election dedicated the two inaugural lectures to Worsley in the following terms:

"To the Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

"My dear Worsley,

"I think you already know that, in my opinion, one of the greatest pleasures which the writing of books brings is, that we may make them memorials of our most cherished friendships. The few pages now before you I have peculiar and paramount reasons for dedicating to you. It is through your kindness that I hold the Professorship in virtue of which these lectures were delivered; for the encouragement which you gave me when the vacancy occurred (you being, as Vice-Chancellor, one of the electors) principally induced me to offer myself as a candidate for the office. Yet the subject which the Professorship embraces was one which had occupied your own thoughts

so much, that the vacancy might readily have suggested other wishes to a person who thought more of himself and less of others. To yourself and the other excellent and valued friends who concurred in my election, my acknowledgments are due, for the good opinion implied in your suffrages. As the present publication may serve to show, I have endeavoured to make the appointment effective towards the furtherance of the study of Moral Philosophy among us.

"I reflect with the more pleasure on this act of kindness on your part, because it is only one among many manifestations of a friendship which it has been my happiness to enjoy during almost the whole course of my University life; which is still a constant source of gratification to me; and which will, I trust, never be interrupted.

"With all cordial good wishes, believe me,

"My dear Worsley,

"Affectionately yours,

"W. WHEWELL."

In 1838 his brother William received a baronetcy, the title which had been in another branch of the Worsleys having become extinct.

On July 14, 1840, there was a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in Cambridge, and a dinner was given in a large temporary building in the College Court, 2600 being present. Seven years later in Worsley's Mastership, on July 6, on the occasion of the installation of the Prince Consort as Chancellor, a Horticultural Show was held in the College grounds, at which the Queen was present. Upwards of 10,000 tickets had been sold, and we read in Professor Babington's Journal that "many people got in without tickets, either over the fences or through the gates, which were forced open by the press."

On his election to a Fellowship the Master had taken Holy Orders. In 1826 he was presented to Scawton, his father's rectory, which he held till 1881. In 1844, Dr. Worsley was appointed Christian Advocate of the

University—an office now abolished, its emoluments being merged in those of the Hulsean Divinity Professorship. One of the conditions of the tenure of the office was that the Christian Advocate should publish in each year a book in defence of the Christian Faith. This office he held for six years; and the lectures which he delivered while holding it form the substance of his work, "The Province of the Intellect in Religion, deduced from our Lord's Sermon on the Mount."

With respect to this side of Dr. Worsley's work, it may be said with confidence that the whole leisure of his remaining years of life (interrupted only by the publication of his 'Christian Drift of Cambridge Work') was devoted to the elaboration of his analysis of the Structure of the Scriptures. But he forbore to publish any further fruits of his inquiry until at last, after thirty more years of unremitting thought, he had convinced himself that the recurrences, throughout the Bible, of that definite and complex arrange-

ment which he had generalised were so numerous and so unvarying that, in his own words, "the scientific improbability of their taking place by chance differs but imperceptibly from a scientific impossibility." In the hope that he had thus obtained a new basis of faith, and a new organon of theological science, he watched with keen but undismayed interest that conflict between the old forms of belief and the speculations of recent criticism and philosophy, which Coleridge, in a farewell interview at Highgate, had warned him that he would live to see, and had charged him to bear a part in. Realising to the full, as he did, the craving of modern minds for clearer and more definite manifestations of the Divine; for, as he said, "something beyond even outward and historic miracles, something which may be to us as the authentic and articulate voice of God, speaking to each man's own spirit," he nerved himself, at the age of fourscore, to give the world his answer to its craving.

But to connect and condense the results of more than half a century of continuous inquiry was too protracted a task for failing sight and varying health. This lifelong investigation of the letter of the Bible is the reason why Professor Plumptre, in his sketch of Julius Hare's friends, describes Dr. Worsley as

> "One well skilled to trace
> The deep thoughts lying hid in homely words,
> The secret treasure of the word Divine!"

A good portrait in oils of him in middle life is owned by Mr. Webster of Regent Street, for many years the College Butler. This portrait conveys a stronger impression of active energy than the later one by Richmond in the College Hall.

On June 20, 1842, Dr. Worsley married Katharine, daughter of Stansfeld Rawson, Esq., of Wastdale Hall, Cumberland. No children survived. The tender devotion of the wife was the brightness of the Master's life, and her sweet and gracious presence lent

a rare charm to the hospitality of Downing Lodge. She died a few days after the Master, in 1885. Professor Hort wrote: "Mrs. Worsley had no desire to live after her husband; and God has mercifully spared her that forlorn misery. She passed away in sleep. You will always remember the beautiful dignity of her face. It is a real possession for life to have had such a vision. She was a most devoted wife."

William Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A., Q.C., was born in 1807. In some respects he was a contrast to Dr. Worsley, who had been a Tory of the Tories; whereas Professor Birkbeck was one of the original members of the Reform Club (and also a member of the Athenæum). His father's likeness is to be found in the picture of the Great Reform Banquet. Professor Birkbeck was a prominent supporter of the Birkbeck Institution in Chancery Lane; succeeding his father (Dr. George Birkbeck, its founder) as President in 1841. In 1823, when this Institution was

founded, there was no provision for Evening Education in London. This Institution was the pioneer of a movement which rapidly extended over the country, was copied in the Colonies, and was the father of the Evening Colleges and Polytechnics, now so well appreciated. Dr. Birkbeck's words at the laying of the foundation-stone have proved prophetic. He said: "We are about to erect a temple to the increase of knowledge, to the diffusion of the riches of the mind, to the amelioration of the human intellect; we are founding an Institution for the improvement of the noblest faculties of man; one to which the invitation shall be as universal as the dominion of knowledge, to the highest and humblest, alike and equal." The liberal spirit which had been thus stamped by its founder on the Birkbeck Institution was sedulously maintained. So we are not surprised to learn that here for the first time classes were opened to women; and that long before the days of the women's degrees question at

Cambridge, at the Birkbeck both sexes attended the same lectures. By an enlightened management this Institution has been steadily brought into touch with each new educational movement, and now has as many students as a small university. Professor Birkbeck's courteous tact is still remembered by some of the senior office-bearers.

Professor W. L. Birkbeck's mother was Katharine, youngest daughter of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, and he was her eldest son. He became a Scholar of Trinity in 1826, ninth Wrangler in 1830, and Fellow of Trinity in the same year, on the first occasion on which he was eligible. His private tutor Hopkins said that an abler man had never come under his tuition. He was a member of "The Family," a select company of *bon vivants* and *savants*—a still existing club—where his charming manner and great conversational gifts were appreciated to the full. In his later days he often spoke of the changes he had witnessed; how he had come up by the *Times* coach and

had to book his seat at least fourteen days previously, how the Little Go had been an examination of one day, how in his time the Integral Calculus had been in its infancy, how much the high places in the mathematical tripos depended on the chance of having obtained a sight of MSS. circulated by the coaches, and how problems were given out from the gallery of the Senate House.

Professor Birkbeck was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple in 1834, and practised as a conveyancer and in the Equity Courts. In 1836 he travelled in Turkey and Greece, and ever afterwards he took a keen interest in Eastern politics, especially in those of Poland, as his sister had married a Polish gentleman. In 1841 he became Secretary to the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland." His funeral at Kensal Green was consequently attended by a Polish deputation.

During the Crimean War he suggested a measure for preventing Russia from raising

funds in England during the campaign. To this end a Bill was drawn up by him and moved by his friend Lord Dudley Stuart, another of the Polish sympathisers. This Bill was opposed by Bright, but was strongly supported by Lord Palmerston, and was passed with modifications in 1854. It stands on the statute book as "An Act to render any dealing with securities issued by the Russian Government, during the present war between Russia and England, a misdemeanour" (17 and 18 Vict. c. 123). It undoubtedly hastened the conclusion of the war. This reminds us of another instance of legislation due to a Downing man, in much more recent days. Ever since the reign of George II. a policy had prevailed in English Law of forbidding testators to give any landed property to charities by their last wills. Dr. Courtney Kenny's book on "Endowed Charities" (London, 1880) contained an elaborate argument against this prohibition. We have reason to know that the currency which Dr.

Kenny's book had obtained in official circles had a direct influence in bringing about the introduction in 1891, of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill, which was carried through Parliament by Lord Herschell; under which any land may be given by will to any charitable use (but must be sold within one year after the death of the testator for the benefit of the Charity). This Act accordingly has produced, as has been said by Lord Justice Lindley, "a total revolution in the law, a total departure from anterior legislation, and a wholly new direction of thought."

From 1852, for twenty years, Professor Birkbeck was Reader in Equity at Lincoln's Inn. Snell's "Principles of Equity" is in great part a reproduction of these lectures. A remarkable proof of the value of the Professor's materials and method is that this work is now in its twelfth edition. In the preface Snell speaks with gratitude of the great help he had received from the "lectures

of that able and distinguished Master, Mr. Birkbeck."

In 1860 he was elected to the Downing Professorship, and retained it till his death. For the most part he gave lectures on Real and Personal Property. On Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861, Professor Birkbeck began a course of lectures to the Prince of Wales. The Professor describes the Prince as "a very nice-looking, fair-haired boy." The Prince was then a little over nineteen. The legal friend to whom Professor Birkbeck bequeathed his MSS. has permitted the publishing of the following passage describing the first of these lectures: "The Prince shook hands cordially with me. I said, 'I feel much honoured by seeing your Royal Highness in my house.' We sat down. He and his tutor, Mr. Herbert Fisher, took out their note-books, and I spoke a little lecture on the countries subject to the laws of England. When I was nearly *au bout de mon Latin*, I asked whether I should proceed to another subject; but Mr. Fisher

requested that I should recapitulate. This I did. They then took their leave and are to come again on Tuesday."

The Professor also mentions having had a lengthy interview with the Prince Consort about the education of the Prince of Wales. He writes:

"1861, *April* 2.—Had a long conversation this afternoon at Windsor Castle with the Prince Consort (at the wish of His Royal Highness) on the subject of the studies of the Prince of Wales. The Prince Consort spoke with great animation and freedom. After some general remarks on the study of law—in which he said he found it very interesting—he asked to what branches of law the Prince's studies had been directed. Had he heard about Criminal Law, Trial by Jury and the Law of Evidence? To this I replied, "Yes; and the general nature of offences."

Whereupon the Prince Consort said: "I am desirous that he should study Constitutional

Law. He should understand his position as Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales is identified with the Sovereign, and is never a minor; therefore the attainment of twenty-one may not make so much difference in his position as in that of other young men. He should understand he is placed in an exceptional position, not for his own sake, but for the benefit of the nation. There may be many things which other young men may do, and which are quite innocent in themselves, but which would be injurious in him. The clergy are an example of men suddenly placed in an exceptional position. There are many things, innocent in themselves, as dancing, which would be unbecoming in clergymen. This is because of the effect that might be produced on an auditor who remembered that the night before he had observed the preacher dancing."

I said I thought the observation a very good one.

The Prince Consort went on to remark:

"He should thoroughly understand the position of the Prince of Wales towards the Sovereign and the other branches of the Royal Family.

"He may meet with companions who may tell him that he ought not to be under the control of his mother.

"Then he should understand the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, and the reasons on which it is founded. The evils which have resulted from ill-considered alliances of the Royal Family — through private families having pretensions to the Crown — as the Wars of the Roses.

"He should feel that the Royal Family possess numerous advantages. They receive large sums from the nation. Their marriages are matters of national concern. Portions are given them by laws, not by settlements. The nation is interested in the Royal Family, so that even their households are regulated by Parliament. And the nation is interested in preserving the honour of the Royal Family

unimpaired. In consequence of this, the Sovereign has several times insisted on the dismissal of particular individuals.

"The Prince of Wales ought thoroughly to understand his position as a Constitutional Sovereign. In this connection the maxim, 'A king can do no wrong,' is practically untrue—Edward II. and Richard II., who were set aside by Parliament, are instances of this.

"It is generally said," the Prince Consort went on to remark, "that the House of Commons represents the people, and the House of Lords the landed interest. This is incorrect. I will tell you," said the Prince Consort, "my opinion (though I do not wish you to tell the Prince anything you do not believe). The landed interest is as much represented by the House of Commons as by the House of Lords. The Sovereign really represents the people. The people desires to see itself reflected in the Sovereign, and loves it by a species of self-worship, as

if a person should fall in love with his own reflection in a looking-glass.

"Why did the people testify so much sympathy for the loss of the poor Duchess of Kent? Because they desire to see about the throne the same relations as exist in every cottage in the kingdom. So in matters of religion, it would produce a painful effect if the Royal Family abstained from attending public worship.

". . . The Sovereign is held answerable by the people for the success or failure of Government. You may watch the fluctuations of loyalty like the movements of the barometer.

"It is said that the only time at which the Sovereign directly exercises power is during the brief interval between two Ministries. This is not correct. Nothing is less free to the Crown than the choice of Ministers. In fact, it generally can be predicted out of doors who will be Ministers. But at other times the Crown exercises great influence by its use of patronage.

"Foreign sovereigns govern by means of their police; and are constantly deceived. Police agents, in order to give themselves importance, exaggerate. I have maintained the excellence of Constitutional Government against them frequently. The Prince may be brought into contact with foreign sovereigns, and should be able to state the reasons in favour of Constitutional Government.

"The Emperor Napoleon has to some extent united the two. He cheats the people by telling them that, his power being based on universal suffrage, the Constitution is more liberal than any other. And he tells the sovereigns that, the throne being once established, the people have nothing more to do in the government.

"He governs through the police, and does not take very great part in the management of offices.

"I once compared notes with him on first going to Boulogne.

"The Queen transacts far more public

business than he. I do not think that there is any clerk in a public office who works as hard as the Queen.

"The Prince should be encouraged to diligence. In order to be happy he must work.

". . . Then the constitution of the Cabinet Council should be explained to him. The Cabinet Council is too large and too small. It is a disadvantage that the debates are not carried on in the presence of the Sovereign. Only the result of the deliberation is communicated to the Sovereign; and may be insufficiently expressed.

"The remedy formerly was that the Sovereign was informed of all that passed by one or two members of the Cabinet who held briefs for the Sovereign. This was the cause of the frequent breaking up of Cabinets in the reigns of George II. and George III.; as we now know by the memoirs.

"During the present reign all communication has taken place through the Prime Minister. Thus the hands of the Prime Minister have

been strengthened in a greater extent than had ever been done previously. This is the meaning of various occurrences, however much they may have been misrepresented by newspapers. The First Lord of the Treasury as Prime Minister is not a recognised constitutional officer."

Professor Birkbeck then asked, "Could the old constitution of the Privy Council be returned to with advantage?"

PRINCE CONSORT: "Not the old constitution; but the constitution might be remodelled. And this can be done by the Sovereign, as it is mere matter of usage.

"The failure which took place in the last great war—I do not mean the war of the Crimea—was through the want of some one to conduct the operations of war.

"Perhaps no one was more unfit to conduct a war than Mr. Pitt.

"A number of gentlemen—the ablest men in the country, it is true—meet together and determine that war shall be made, without

considering by what means war is to be carried on.

"The expedition to the Crimea was so decided on.

"It was not the army which was in fault, but the Horse Guards.

"Lord Hardinge suggested that there were many things wanting—hospitals, ambulances, means of transport.

"The same thing will occur again.

"We have an expensive army and navy, as well as militia and volunteers; but neither the army nor the navy have any effective reserves.

"The men are excellent, and will do their best.

"To man the navy there is only the press-gang; which cannot be used, and yet must be used in the event of a war breaking out."

Prof. BIRKBECK: "Is there no remedy for this state of things?"

PRINCE CONSORT: "Nothing could be easier—you have a sort of conscription in

the militia, make it the reserve of the army.

"The arguments usually addressed against it are that the militia is a constitutional force; and that the loss of many men from one village would produce too deep an impression.

"They are of little weight compared with those on the opposite side."

The Professor received as personal gifts from the Prince of Wales a silver inkstand (with a suitable inscription), and also a portrait of the Prince. There is a pathetic interest about the following entry in the Professor's diary, happening as it does at the time of the death of the Prince Consort:

"*Friday, December* 13, 1861.—Dined at Madingley. Bishop of Worcester and others. Sat next to Mrs. Bruce, and opposite Prince of Wales. During dinner General Bruce left the table for some time, then came to the Prince with a piece of paper in his hand, on which he wrote with a pencil. Left about

the usual hour. Just before we went away, Fisher informed me that the Prince could not come to be lectured at my house next morning, as had been arranged—that a telegram had arrived announcing that the Prince Consort was seriously ill, and that the Prince would go up by a special train that night.

"*Sunday, December* 15.—A letter from General Bruce stating that the Prince Consort had been very ill but was better.

"A despatch soon arrived in the morning, about eleven o'clock, for the Vice-Chancellor, announcing the death of the Prince Consort on the day before."

In 1885 he was unanimously elected Master. He continued to hold his Professorship along with the Mastership, remaining in his professorial lodge. Soon afterwards he took silk. He was the author of articles on Poland and the Danubian Principalities, and of papers on the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, and of a small work entitled "Historical Sketch of the Distribu-

tion of Land in England." A work on political economy, which had long occupied his attention and of which a small portion was already in type, remained unfinished at his death, and has never been published.

In the *Autobiography of Dean Merivale*, from which we have already made one quotation, there are several references to our Master Birkbeck at the time when he and Dean Merivale were undergraduates. On page 67 of this work we read "My first evening was spent with the Wordsworths at the Master's Lodge at Trinity. Charles Wordsworth [he became Bishop of St. Andrew's] was my old Harrow friend, and was of Christ Church Oxford, Christopher [he became Bishop of Lincoln], his younger brother, had just entered at Trinity. They had got together a dozen freshmen, John Frere, Birkbeck, and others whom I forget, and we passed together one of those hours of fabulous felicity when young men meet together, perhaps for the first time, with

some common friend as a centre of interest, and the common aspirations of a new career before them." We can understand therefore, how rich must have been the experience which directed much of the brilliant conversation in the Downing Combination Room when the Master occupied his accustomed chair by the fireside. Another quotation from page 151 of the same work lends support to our view, for we find Dean Merivale writing, "The bachelors have instituted a society, the members being Wordsworth, Birkbeck, Steel [he became Mathematical Master at Harrow], Blakeley [he became Dean of Lincoln], Merivale and others—to be called the 'Hermathenæ.' Do you give it up? That is which is to combine writing and talking according to the most approved explanation."

He died unmarried on May 23, 1888. One who knew him well has described him as "the model of an English gentleman, a man who never made an enemy nor hurt another's feelings."

Alex Hill, M.A., M.D., present Master of the College, was born at Loughton, Essex, 1856. He was a son of John Hill, Esq., of Beech House, Loughton. After obtaining part of his early education at University College School, he studied for a short time at University College, where he was awarded the gold medal for Practical Chemistry. In 1874 he obtained an Entrance Scholarship at Downing College. He was prominent in the first class of the Natural Science Tripos in 1877, being distinguished in Botany, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy and Physiology. As a B.A. he obtained an Exhibition at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and devoted himself to the study of medicine and surgery. In 1882 he took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge, and in 1886 that of M.D. He was elected Fellow of his College in 1882; filled the office of Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1885 and 1886; and was for eight years chief Demonstrator of Anatomy, first under Professor, afterwards

Sir George Humphry, and subsequently under Professor Macalister. He is still University Lecturer in Advanced Anatomy. On various occasions he has served as examiner for the M.B. degree at Cambridge, and for the Natural Science Tripos; and for a while the University of Glasgow availed itself of his services to examine its students in Anatomy. Meanwhile he published many papers in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, the *British Medical Journal*, *Brain*, &c.; and his "Physiologist's Notebook" and "Plan of the Central Nervous System" made him known to a large number of students.

Dr. Hill was therefore no obscure and untried man when chosen as Master of Downing College in June 1888, by the unanimous vote of the electors. Though the youngest Head of a House in Oxford or Cambridge, he speedily made his influence felt in every direction. Steps were taken to improve

the condition of the College estates, and the Master was soon as well known to the villagers who lived on the land of the College as to the undergraduates within its walls. Nor was his activity confined to the affairs of the Foundation over whose fortunes he presided. He pursued his work as University Lecturer, published an annotated translation of Obersteiner's "Central Nervous Organs," and continued to examine in Natural Science. In 1897 Dr. Hill was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and in 1898 he was re-elected for another year. His tenure of this high office has been marked by great activity in all departments; and although it is as yet too early to appraise the results of his Vice-Chancellorship, it will be generally admitted that for tact, dignity, energy, and eloquence he will bear comparison with the most distinguished of his predecessors. His influence is felt far beyond the borders of his University. Dr. Hill has interested himself deeply in the affairs of the National

Home Reading Union. Since its origination in 1889 he has been chairman of its Executive Committee; and has found time to write numerous papers for its magazines, some of which he has edited. The scholarly notes to its edition of Browning are entirely his work. Within the University the interests of science are his first care; but he takes no narrow view of education, and fosters literary culture by every means in his power. He believes in diffusing its light among all sorts and conditions of men, and constantly gives of his own scanty leisure in order that he may open out to others some glimpses of the wonders of science or the beauties of external nature. He broke into entirely new ground in his latest work, "A Run Round the Empire;" which was the product of a tour taken with his wife and two children not long before his election as Vice-Chancellor. It shows the man of science and of affairs in a light new indeed to the readers of his previous books, but by no means new to his friends, who have

long known him to be an ardent patriot and a keen observer of men. It is read by a wider public than the students of science, and may do much to foster devotion and loyalty to the best traditions of civic virtue and just rule.

CHAPTER V

PROFESSORS

Law.—Ed. Christian, M.A., John's, 1800; T. Starkie, M.A., Cath., 1823; A. Amos, M.A., Trinity, 1849; W. Ll. Birkbeck, M.A., Q.C., Trinity, 1860; F. W. Maitland, M.A., LL.D., Trinity, 1888.

Medicine.—Busick Harwood, M.D., Emm., 1800; Cornwallis Hewett, M.A., Downing, 1814; Wm. Webster Fisher, M.D., Downing, 1841; Peter Wallwork Latham, M.A., M.D., Downing, 1874; John Buckley Bradbury, M.D., Caius and Downing, 1894.

PROFESSOR Edward Christian, the first Downing Professor of the Laws of England, was third Wrangler in 1779, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Christian began in 1785 to lecture at Cambridge on English Law; and in 1788 he received, by a Grace, "the title of Professor of the Laws of England until Downing College shall be

founded." Annesley is, even then, called "Master of Downing College."

Jeremy Pemberton, afterwards Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, seems to have lectured, or at least been appointed to lecture, before him; as Christian is appointed to succeed him.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* of Friday, November 5, 1813, has the following announcement: "Professor Christian will begin his lectures on the Constitution and the Laws of England on Monday next. Inquire *at Mr. Deighton's.*"

Christian was one of the counsel for the University against the heirs of Sir Jacob Garrard Downing. He held the appointment of Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, to which a stipend of £155 was attached; he had been nominated by the Bishop, Dr. James Yorke. In 1836 the temporal jurisdiction exercised within the Isle of Ely by the Bishops ceased. On one occasion a decision of the Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely was

quoted before Lord Ellenborough, a relation of Christian's; whereupon Lord Ellenborough asked the counsel, "Who ruled that?" To this the reply was, "The Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, my Lord." And this brought forth the comment, "That judge is only fit to rule a copy-book."

It was through a book written by Professor Christian, in which the claim of certain libraries to free copies of new publications was considered, that the University Library finally secured its right to obtain copies of new books. For after the appearance of Christian's statement of the case the claim was not contested. Christian mentions in this work that in 1818 sizars and fellow commoners were not admitted to the University Library. But every M.A. might take home ten books, which he could lend to B.A.s or undergraduates, as now.

Another member of the family was connected with the mutiny of the *Bounty*—Fletcher, Professor Christian's brother. He

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

took the lead in that mutiny, and replied to the boatswain, who remonstrated with him, in these words: "No, 'tis too late, we've been in hell for this fortnight past, and I am determined to bear it no longer. You know, Mr. Colt, that I've been treated like a dog all the voyage." Byron calls him

> "The bold and forward boy,
> His chief had cherished only to destroy."

He is commonly said to have died on Pitcairn's Island, but there is a strange and romantic story of his having returned secretly to England in disguise, visited his people in Cumberland secretly, and died undetected by the law.

Thomas Starkie, of S. John's College, Downing Professor of Law from 1823 to 1849, was educated at Clitheroe Grammar School. Senior Wrangler in 1803, he furnishes the only example of a Senior Wrangler who was the son of a Senior Wrangler; his father, the Rev. T. Starkie, Vicar of Black-

burn, Lancashire, also of S. John's College, having been Senior Wrangler in 1771. Professor Starkie was Fellow and Tutor of S. Catharine's College, and afterwards Lecturer to the Inner Temple. He was called to the Bar in 1810, as a member of Lincoln's Inn, and went the Northern Circuit. He was also University Counsel and Judge of the Clerkenwell Court of Requests. His help on the Criminal Law Commission was of the greatest possible value. He died at Downing College, April 15, 1849. He wrote on Slander and on Special Pleading; and a work on the Law of Evidence, of which revised editions were published in 1833, 1842, and 1853, and the book has been often reprinted in America.

The third Downing Professor of Law was Andrew Amos; who was born in India on July 15, 1791, where his father was a Russian merchant. His mother was the daughter of a Swiss general in the Dutch service. Amos went to Eton and to Trinity

College, Cambridge, graduating as fifth Wrangler in 1813. He became Fellow and Auditor of his College. After taking his degree, he travelled in Germany, Russia, and Sweden. He joined the Midland Circuit after being called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. At the Bar he had a large arbitration practice, and also held general retainers for most of the public offices; he was also much employed by the Government in drawing Acts of Petition. His attention was also devoted at the Bar to matters relating to the University of Cambridge. In consequence of this he received a very rare compliment from his University—a piece of plate on which was engraved a Latin inscription, composed by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln. The inscription stated that the present was made "*pro labore in componendis Academiæ controversiis feliciter collocato.*"

Amos became Recorder of Oxford, Nottingham, and Banbury. He was also a member of the Commission for revising the Criminal

Law. His authority as a jurist was so well established that he was consulted by the Government of Australia on the matter of the extension of trial by jury in that colony. Amos was Professor of English Law at University College, London, when Austin was Professor of Jurisprudence. He was a very successful lecturer, having as many as one hundred and fifty in his class. He had also many distinguished private pupils, such as Shaw Lefevre, Vernon-Harcourt (son of the Archbishop), and Lord Suffield. His bust, presented by his students, is at University College. In 1837, as the following letter shows, he took Lord Macaulay's place in India:

"India Board,

"24 *August*, 1837.

"Sir,

"The office of Legislative Councillor in the Government of India will become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Macaulay in February 1838, and I beg to offer it to you.

By accepting this situation you will confer a benefit on the people of India and a favour upon me.

"I have the honour to be,

"Yours obediently,

"JOHN HOBHOUSE.

"A. Amos, Esq."

Amos had taught Constitutional Law to Queen Victoria about 1830; this may have led to the Indian appointment.

For five years Amos exercised his office as one of the four members of the Supreme Council of India. These four, together with the Governor-General, constituted the Government of India. An important part of his work was shaping the Indian Code.

His complaints of his treatment by Lord Ellenborough were debated in the House, but his political opponents won the day. He was made one of the County Court judges (for Brompton, Marylebone, and Brentford) in 1843. He was elected Downing Professor

in 1848. In taking the Professorship he made some sacrifices, which were compensated by the amenities of Cambridge society and by the facilities for literary pursuits. As Chairman of Petty Sessions for an extensive district of magistrates in Herts, Amos obtained a knowledge of the magisterial duties of a country gentleman which was of great utility in the instruction of a large class of his students in the University.

In his work upon some criminal trials in the reign of James I., he published for the first time many interesting facts which he had extracted from the State Papers. His books are full of interesting antiquarian information, such as the legal history of heirlooms, charters, crown jewels, deer, fish—"things annexed to the freehold"; that the smith's anvil is not liable to be taken for distress; that artichokes, which cannot be taken without breaking the soil, go to the heir, not to the executor. Then he explains much curious church law; for example, that if a church

is hung in mourning, or scaffoldings are put up in a church on public occasions, all these things become the property of the parson, because he possesses the freehold of the church, on the ground that they are a tacit gift to him ; on the other hand, the churchwardens have a special property in the bell-ropes, while the organ belongs not to the parson but to the parishioners. Amos turned his legal training to a thorough investigation of the Reformation Parliament of Henry VIII. His lectures were almost as good as a contemporary account of those stormy times. He showed the temporal peers yielding to the weighty inducements of marriages of wealthy heirs and heiresses, of gifts from the royal domains (then alienable at the monarch's caprice), of annuities carved from the revenues of Episcopal sees ; while, on the other hand, the spiritual peers, then the majority of the Upper House, are tempted piecemeal by commendams, translations, dispensations, embassies, rangerships. The

Records of Parliament are made to depict social events of the day such as the following: Amos tells how Roose, a cook, had cast a certain venom into a vessel replenished with porridge which was standing in the kitchen of the Bishop of Rochester, whereby seventeen members of the household had suffered and one had died, and what was left had as usual been distributed among the poor, causing another death. King Henry inwardly abhorring all this, made poisoning high treason by Act of Parliament. In this case Parliament, resting satisfied for the facts with the King's blessed remembrance, did not trouble to examine witnesses; and enacted that Roose, being a cook, should be boiled to death without benefit of clergy. The miserable Roose was accordingly boiled to death in Smithfield.

Amos died in 1860. It was a disappointment to his friends that he was not raised to the peerage.

An account of Mr. Birkbeck, professor

from 1860 to 1888, appears in the chapter on the Masters of the College.

Frederick William Maitland, LL.D. (Cambridge and Glasgow), was elected in 1888 to succeed Professor Birkbeck. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and is a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was Reader of English Law at Cambridge, from 1884 to 1888. He has published "Gloucester Pleas," 1884; "Justice and Police," 1885; "Bracton's Note-Book," 1887; "History of English Law" (with Sir F. Pollock), 1895; "Township and Borough," 1897; "The Canon Law in England," 1898; and divers volumes for the Selden Society. He is a member of the Athenæum Club.

Sir Busick Harwood, Knight, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., Vice-Master of Downing College, died November 10, 1814; was the second son of John Harwood, of Newmarket. The Harwoods are an old Cambridgeshire family, and have resided at Newmarket and its neighbourhood since the time of Charles II.

The eldest of the three sons held an official appointment in India; the youngest was a merchant of Lynn, who afterwards removed to Ely. Sir Busick was put apprentice to an apothecary—the custom in those days—but after a few years, disagreeing with his master, he left him, went to London, passed an examination as a surgeon, and got an appointment in the East Indies. Some nabob having been wounded in the eye, Busick Harwood was consulted, "and rendered the Nabob an essential service, for which he received a very considerable sum." After some experience as a military doctor, he returned to England for his health. He entered at Christ's; and then went to Emmanuel, "where he had some good apartments and a garden." In 1785, he became University Professor of Anatomy. Sir Busick married Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of Sir John Peshall, Bart. (of Horsley, Leicestershire), at St. Botolph's, Cambridge, in July 1798. There was no

family. This epigram was made on the duets which the Professor and a knightly friend used to play. It ran:

Sir Busick, Sir Isaac,
It would make you and I sick;
Sir Isaac, Sir Busick,
To list to your music.

Sir Busick Harwood wrote a treatise on the "Use and Abuse of Domestic Medicine."

The following anecdote throws an interesting light on the Social Cambridge of this time; Sir Busick Harwood, and Mansel, the Master of Trinity and Bishop of Bristol, were not on the best of terms. On one occasion Mansel was at a breakfast party at the Professor's; the latter, out of kindness of heart, placed an undergraduate of Trinity, a nobleman, at the same table as the Master of Trinity. After the meal had commenced Mansel got up abruptly and left. Next morning, Sir Busick went to Trinity Lodge to make inquiries. He began: "I am come, my lord, on the part of Lady Harwood and

myself, to ask——" Here the Master broke in: "Sir Busick, I am a prelate of the church, heaven knows how unworthy——"

"Heaven does know and so do I," said the knight, as he fled.

Gunning tells us how, when Sir Busick contemplated marriage, he explained to a friend that the future Lady Harwood had not a great deal of money, but that both were great favourites with old Dr. Glynn, who had plenty, and no one to whom to leave it. In consequence of this, the lady wrote to Dr. Glynn to the effect that Professor Harwood had made her a proposal of marriage; that she could not but acknowledge that she thought more highly of him than of any other man with whom she was acquainted; but that, in a matter of such great importance to her future happiness, she could not think of accepting his offer till she had asked the advice and received the approbation of so dear and kind a friend. The doctor's answer was of the

briefest; he merely said that she was of an age to decide for herself, and that he hoped she would decide in such a way as to promote her future happiness. The venerable Dr. Glynn performed the office of father at the marriage, and at his death in 1800 he left them £100 each.

There is another story of how Sir Busick carried out the following plan, to make his influence more widely known. He called on Kaye, one of the tutors of Christ's College, and a very popular man, and told him "the men of Peterhouse are resolved to give me a piece of plate; but as they are not men of business, they would in all probability make a bungling affair of it; and you would do me a great favour if you would consent to be one of the Managing Committee." Kaye assented to this. Then Harwood deals in the same way with Caldwell, tutor of Jesus College, also a very popular man. When these two were secured a very powerful committee was easily formed. When the

committee met they found it would be needful to limit the subscriptions to two guineas. Whereupon a letter was addressed to the committee from "A Member of the University," begging that in *his* particular case the restriction need not be enforced, because this was the only way in which he could evince his gratitude to the Professor. A banknote for £50 was enclosed. It was, on good grounds, thought the Professor was the writer. The majority of the committee decided not to devote the £47 18*s.* to some charity. There seems to be little doubt that the donor's wish was carried out. There is also another, a story which we forbear to quote, about the Professor and the spirits of wine in which he preserved his unsavoury anatomical specimens, and the unsatiable thirst of his bibulous bed-maker.

Professor Harwood was followed by Dr. Cornwallis Hewett, who was a Trinity man, being eighth Junior Optime in 1809, M.A. in 1812, M.D. in 1822. He was elected to a

Fellowship at Downing in 1811, and lived much in Bolton Street, Piccadilly. He died at Brighton, in his fifty-fifth year, on September 13, 1841.

Dr. William Webster Fisher, Downing Professor of Medicine, graduated M.D. at Montpellier in 1825, where he was first in the Medical School. He entered Trinity in 1827, where his brother, the Rev. John Hutton Fisher, was Fellow and Assistant Tutor. Later he migrated to Downing, where he graduated M.B. in 1834. Shortly afterwards he became Fellow. On November 3, 1841, he was elected Professor. The *Times*, when originally announcing the appointment, stated that Dr. Fisher's politics were anything but conservative; and that his professional merits were of the highest order and enjoyed a European reputation. He was Bursar for a period of twelve years, and was also Steward and Librarian up to the time of his death. From the year 1868 his lectures were delivered by his

deputy, Dr. Peter Wallwork Latham, sometime Fellow of Downing College, and his successor in 1874 in the Professorial chair. Professor Fisher had poetical gifts; and was highly esteemed in the University not only for his medical attainments but also for his conversational powers.

His professional work during the troublous times in France, after he qualified as a surgeon, led to friendship with Auguste Comte, Thiers, B. Saint Hilaire, Guizot, Cuvier, Victor Cousin, and other celebrated men of this period. In a copy of Littré's "Philosophie Positive," in the College Library, is this note by Professor Fisher, to whom the book belonged: "Auguste Comte was a personal friend of mine; I attended to him during a fit of illness." This was probably during the time when both were at Montpellier. Professor Fisher was consulted by Comte on the unhappy relations, since rendered historical by his biographers, which existed between Modame Comte and himself. And the Pro-

fessor has been heard to say that the documents which then came into his possession, and remained permanently in his charge, would, if he or his executors published them, throw upon that matrimonial quarrel a very different light from that in which it is sometimes represented.

In November 1874, Peter Wallwork Latham, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., was elected Downing Professor of Medicine by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Masters of St. John's, Clare, and Downing Colleges. The eldest son of John Latham, physician, of Wigan, Lancashire, he was educated in Germany and at Glasgow University, and entered at Gonville and Caius College in 1854, where he obtained scholarships both in mathematics and natural science. He was nineteenth Wrangler and Senior in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1859, with marks of distinction in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology and Mineralogy. The *Times*, when announcing his election to the

Professorship, stated that he "obtained the greatest aggregate number of marks reached by any candidate since the institution of the Natural Sciences Tripos." He was elected Fellow of Downing College in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital, a post which he resigned in 1862 on being elected Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. He was Councillor of the Royal College of Physicians, 1886–87; Censor, 1887–89; Senior Censor, 1894–95; Harveian Orator, 1888. He resigned the Professorship in 1894. The following are some of his publications: "On the Early Symptoms of Phthisis," 1864; "On Nervous or Sick Headache," 1873; "On the Formation of Uric Acid in Animals," 1884; "On Some Points in the Pathology of Rheumatism, Gout and Diabetes" (Croonian Lectures), 1886; "The Harveian Oration," 1888; "On Blood Changes in Disease"; articles in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine."

John Buckley Bradbury, M.D. Camb, F.R.C.P. Lond., was elected Downing Professor of Medicine on March 8, 1894; he was educated at King's College, London, and Caius and Downing Colleges, Cambridge, and was a Foundation Scholar of Downing. He took a First Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1864, and has been Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital since 1869. He was formerly Medical Lecturer at Caius and Downing Colleges, and Linacre Lecturer in Physic at St. John's; Bradshaw Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians, London, 1895. He has been appointed Croonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians for 1899, and Examiner in Materia Medica in the University of Oxford. He has twice examined for the Natural Sciences Tripos, and on several occasions for medical degrees, and been Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic. His publications are: "On Vertigo: Its Causes, Importance as a Symptom, and Treatment," 1870; "Inaugural Lecture on Pharmacology," 1894, &c.

CHAPTER VI

FELLOWS, TUTORS AND LECTURERS

Charles Skinner Matthews, one of our earliest Fellows, was the third son of John Matthews, Esq., of Belmont, Herefordshire, of which county his father was Member of Parliament from 1800 to 1806. Young Matthews appears to have been one of those rare individuals who, while they command deference, can at the same time win regard; and who, as it were, relieve the intense feeling of admiration which they excite by blending it with love.

Byron writes of him in a note to "Childe Harold": "I should have ventured a verse to the memory of the late Charles Skinner Matthews, Fellow of Downing College, were

he not too much above all praise of mine. His powers of mind shown in the attainment, against the ablest candidates, of greater honours than those of any graduate on record at Cambridge, have sufficiently established his fame on the spot where it was acquired; while his softer qualities live in the recollection of friends who loved him too well to envy his superiority."

Matthews was drowned in his twenty-seventh year (on August 2, 1811), while bathing in the Cam, a little above the town. There he got entangled in the weeds; and, though an excellent swimmer, he perished in the presence of three gentlemen, "who had it not in their power to assist him, owing to the danger of the place." After twenty minutes' immersion the body was got out but all efforts to restore animation failed.

Byron tells us that Matthews had an uncommonly handsome head, and that it was very like that of Pope in his youth. He seems to have made an impression on the

undergraduates of his day, as a leader of social life and of speculative thought, similar to that left by Charles Austin on those of a later generation.

Byron writes of Matthews in 1820:

"He was a very extraordinary man, and would have been a great one. No one ever succeeded in a more surpassing degree than he did as far as he went. He was indolent too; but whenever he stripped he overthrew all antagonists. His conquests will be found registered at Cambridge; particularly his Downing one, which was hotly and highly contested and yet easily won. . . . I myself recollect more of his oddities than of his academical qualities, for we lived most together at a very idle period of my life. . . . Matthews and I, meeting in London and elsewhere, became great cronies (1807–8). He was not good-tempered—nor am I—but with a little tact his temper was manageable, and I thought him so superior a man that I was willing to sacrifice something to his

humours, which were often at the time amusing and provoking.

". . . Matthews had occupied during my year's absence from Cambridge my rooms in Trinity with the furniture; and Jones, the tutor, in his odd way, had said, in putting him in, 'Mr. Matthews, I recommend to your attention not to damage any of the movables, for Lord Byron, sir, is a young man of *tumultuous passions*.' Matthews was delighted with this, and whenever anybody came to visit him, begged them to handle the very door with caution, and used to repeat Jones's admonition in his tone and manner. There was a large mirror in the room. At first he remarked that he thought his friends were uncommonly often coming to see him, but he soon discovered that they only came to *see themselves*. Jones's phrase of *tumultuous passions*, and the whole scene, had put him into such good humour that I verily believe that I owed to it a portion of his good graces.

"When at Newstead, somebody by accident rubbed against one of his white silk stockings one day before dinner. Of course the gentleman apologised. 'Sir,' answered Matthews, 'it may be all very well for you, who have a great many silk stockings, to dirty them quickly; but to one who has only this one pair, which I have put on in honour of the Abbot [*i.e.*, Byron] here, no apology can compensate for such carelessness; besides the expense of washing!' . . . When the Newstead party broke up for London, H—— and Matthews, who were the greatest friends possible, agreed for a whim to walk together to town. They quarrelled by the way; and actually walked the latter half of their journey without speaking, occasionally passing and repassing each other. When Matthews had got to Highgate he had spent all his money but threepence halfpenny, and determined to spend that also on a pint of beer, which I believe he was drinking before a public-house as H—— passed him [still

without speaking] for the last time on their route. They were reconciled in London again."

When Sir Henry Smith was expelled from Cambridge for a row with a tradesman named Hiron, Matthews solaced himself by making a travesty of Butler's couplet in Hudibras:

> "Ay me! what perils do environ
> The man that meddles with *cold iron*,"

and with shouting under Hiron's window every evening:

> "Ah me! what perils do environ
> The man who meddles with *hot Hiron*."

Matthews, in 1809, described in a letter to a young lady the kind of life led at Newstead Abbey: "As for our way of living, the order of the day was generally this—for breakfast we had no set hour, but each suited his own convenience, everything remaining on the table till the whole party had done; though, had one wished to breakfast at the early hour of ten, one would have been rather lucky to

find any one of the servants up. Our average hour of rising was one. I, who generally got up between eleven and twelve, was generally —even when an invalid—the first of the party, and was esteemed a prodigy of early rising. It was frequently past two before the breakfast party broke up. Then for the amusements of the morning; there was reading, fencing, single-stick or shuttle-cock in the great room, practising with pistols in the hall; walking, riding, cricket, sailing on the lake, playing with the bear or teasing the wolf. Between seven and eight we dined, and our evening lasted from that time till two or three in the morning.

"I must not omit the custom of handing round after dinner, on the removal of the cloth, a human skull filled with burgundy." Since then this odd drinking vessel has been buried.

There is a marble tablet above the South Nave Arch in St. Benet's Church, Cambridge, to the memory of Matthews. The College

wished to have him buried in the vault in the court, but the parish register of St. Benet's does not show that this was carried out.

John Lens was born in Norwich, where his father was an eminent land steward. He entered at John's, and was Fourth Wrangler in 1779, when he was twenty-three; the Third Wrangler being Christian, afterwards Downing Professor of Law. Lens was the senior of the three Fellows appointed in the Charter. He was for many years leader of the Western Circuit; he was also Counsel to the University. In 1799, after he had been eighteen years at the Bar, he received the dignity of the coif; and in 1806 was made King's Serjeant. He defended Lord Rivers in the Cranborne Chase case in 1816. Serjeant Best, for the numerous occupiers interested in a reasonable enjoyment of the Chase, pleaded that "Lord Rivers claims to feed his beasts over 500,000 acres in three counties, an extent of country more than one hundred miles in circumference. He insists that in

that wide range no man shall plough to the detriment of the deer; no man shall raise a fence to the exclusion of the deer; the growth of wood shall be protected only for the benefit of the deer; no man shall turn his sheep into his own woods—if he do, the keeper shall impound them; no man's timber shall be allowed to grow, for the deer must browse on it. . . ." Lens in reply kept close to the original point—the boundary. At two in the morning the jury gave their verdict for the defendant. In another case Lens had thirty witnesses to say a stream was not navigable; one of the thirty was so strong in his opinion that he spoke of the water in the ditch as not capable of floating *a butcher's tray*. On the other side were fifty witnesses who maintained that at spring tides *barges* commonly navigated the ditch. The verdict was for Lens's client.

In 1813 Lens, a consistent Constitutional Whig, refused the appointment of Solicitor-General, when offered to him by the Tory

Cabinet, although the Prince Regent had let his personal wish be known that Lens should accept the office. Hence it became a common toast at public dinners: "Serjeant Lens and the independence of the Bar."

His kindness towards his brethren in the Common Pleas is shown by the following occurrence in the cause of "Thurtell against Beames." Taddy, examining a witness, asked a question respecting the *disappearance* of the plaintiff; whereupon *Mr. Justice Parke*, "That's a very improper question, and ought not to have been asked." *Taddy*: "That is an imputation to which I will not submit. I am incapable of putting an improper question to a witness." *Parke:* "What imputation, sir? I say the question was not properly put, for the expression 'disappears' means to leave clandestinely." *Taddy:* "I say that it means no such thing." After more heated expressions, *Parke:* "I protest, sir, you will compel me to do what is disagreeable to me." *Taddy:* "Do what you like, my lord." Lens

rose to interfere. *Taddy:* "No, brother Lens, I must protest against any interference." *Lens:* "My brother Taddy, my lord, has been betrayed into some warmth." Taddy pulled him back, exclaiming: "I again protest against any interference on my account." *Parke:* "My brother Lens, sir, has a right to be heard." *Taddy:* "Not on my account." The Judge threw himself back into his chair and said nothing—a very uncomfortable movement for counsel.

In 1817 Lens, whilst in full vigour, retired from circuit, "for the sole reason that I ought to make an opening for younger men." During the last illness of Lord Ellenborough he undertook the labours of the Home Circuit for him; and Ellenborough strongly recommended the Cabinet to make Lens his successor as the Lord Chief Justice.

Sir James Mackintosh, in his "Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy," speaks of Lens as "an inflexible and incorruptible friend of civil and religious liberties, one who knew how to

reconcile the warmest zeal for that sacred cause with a charity towards his opponents which partisans more violent than steady treated as lukewarm." The same writer in his Memoirs bears witness to other traits in his friend's character. He writes: "I found Lens one evening seeing Kean in 'Sir Giles Overreach,'" and on another occasion, "Went with Lord Holland to the Fox Club, where I sat between the Duke [Devonshire] and Lens." Lord Campbell sums him up as "a most honourable man, an accomplished scholar, and a very pretty lawyer."

The Lensfield Road, one side of which is formed by the grounds of Downing, derives its name from Serjeant Lens.

In October 1836 the Rev. F. D. Maurice was offered a lecturership at Downing. In November Maurice resolved to decline this offer. In a letter about the offer we read; "A new Master has just been appointed to Downing [Worsley], who purposes establishing a new order of things, making

theology and Christian philosophy the centre of all studies, and discouraging the reading for honours. Of course, to Maurice to assist in carrying into effect such a scheme, so exactly according to what he considers the right principle of University education, must have been very tempting. But, as far as I can judge, it is much better that he should remain here [at Guy's Hospital]; for a person of his desponding temperament would, I think, hardly be equal to the difficulties of reforming a college and establishing a new order of things; and there would be circumstances of peculiar difficulty, since the appointment of the Master himself is questioned and likely to be brought into a Court of Chancery."

The lecturership was accepted by Harold Browne of Emmanuel—afterwards Bishop of Ely and, later, of Winchester. Browne took Holy Orders, and became lecturer and chaplain when he was twenty-four. He found those to whom he lectured his seniors. But his

accurate knowledge, his beautiful courtesy and instinctive power of bearing himself so as to command attention and respect, at once won the esteem of the Downing men. When, after twelve months, he gave up the work, the men presented him with a piece of plate.

Another lecturer in 1841 was the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D. He was the only son of the Rev. Cornelius Neale, Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman, 1812, a well-known Evangelical clergyman of that day. Neale's mother's father was a great linguist; in order to study parallel passages for a translation of Lucretius, this grandfather read Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, and Persian; he had, along with a striking power of acquiring knowledge, great skill in arranging it as well in an orderly fashion. Neale had so great a distaste for mathematics that he would not qualify for the Classical Tripos by passing the Mathematical Tripos; so he took an ordinary degree in 1840. In 1841 the regulation enforcing the passing of the

Mathematical Tripos was abolished. In 1846 he was appointed Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, a position which could be held by a layman. The remuneration was £20 per annum. The inmates of the hospital were thirty poor and aged householders. This was the only appointment approaching preferment ever held by him. Neale possessed an iron inflexibility allied to a most gentle manner. For sixteen years he had a battle with the Bishop, who would not license him. When his work was recognised, he said: "I have neither withdrawn a single word nor altered a single practice, except in a few instances, by going farther." He was the translator and compiler of many of the most favourite hymns in "Hymns Ancient and Modern," such as, "Art thou weary," "Brief life is here our portion," "Jerusalem the golden," "O happy band of pilgrims," "The day is past and over."

Neale, in days when Bishops were attended within the Holy Communion rails at a Con-

firmation by two liveried and powdered footmen—when the Northern Archbishop always drove from his palace at Bishopsthorpe to the Minster in a coach and six, while his wife travelled separately in a carriage and pair—was a pioneer of a type of worship which shrank back instinctively from such pomp and ceremony. He was the founder in 1854 of the St. Margaret's Sisterhood at East Grinstead, an Order of women ministering to the souls of the destitute poor in a manner till then untried in the English Church. This has developed into twenty-eight branches; the last, in 1898, being at Johannesburg.

Sir Alfred Power was born at Market Bosworth in 1805, being the youngest son of Dr. John Power, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Knowles, of Nailstone, in the same county. He was educated at Repton and at Clare, taking his degree in 1826 as Second Classic and a Junior Optime. He was elected in the same year to a Fellowship at Downing. He held his Fellowship till his

marriage in 1846 with Lucy Anne, daughter of T. Starkie, Esq., Q.C. He was made an Honorary Fellow in 1885. He was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1829. For nearly fifty years he was in the Public Service; a Factory Commissioner in 1833, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in 1834, Chief Commissioner of the Irish Poor Law in 1849. Earl Russell, in his "Recollections," p. 148, says: "In Ireland the Poor Law is more carefully framed and better administered than in England. If the Poor Law of England were assimilated to that of Ireland, and a man of equal aptitude to Mr. Power were placed at the head of it, we might see a solution of that problem." As Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Ireland (1872–79), he was made a K.C.B. in 1873, and died on June 7, 1888, at his residence, Raglan Road, Dublin. Holding strongly the view that "Life is a holy thing," he did his best to popularise the golden views of sanitary science. To this end he

published a pamphlet of Sanitary Rhymes in 1871. In this work we find such homely counsels as these :

"Good people all! have a care of your skin,
Both that without and that within;
To the first you'll give plenty of water and soap,
To the last little else beside water, we'll hope.

And :—

They say smoke soothes the nerves, and that punch plays its part
In reviving the force of the pulse of the heart;
And if moderately used before going to rest,
They give time for the last of one's meals to digest.

Yet all must remember—yet all must confess,
Such things are rank poison, and, us'd in excess,
Travel quick to the brain, and when once they are there,
That pilot, the Will, is unable to steer.

Worst of all is the habit of some foolish folk,
Who begin the day's business with tippling and smoke;
Still soaking or smoking the man goes about,
And seldom seems perfectly easy without.

This craving once caught up can ne'er be appeas'd,
So his nerves become palsied, his brain gets diseas'd;
Tobacco and spirits pervade his whole trunk,
And he's never quite sober and never quite drunk.

The Rev. Richard Dawes, D.D., born in 1793, was the son of James Dawes of Hawes in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He received his early education along with Whewell, who became Master of Trinity, at Mr. Gough's School near Kendal. He entered Trinity in 1813 and read mathematics with his old schoolfellow Whewell, he being one year his junior. He was Fourth Wrangler in 1817, and was made Fellow and Bursar of Downing in 1818; and Tutor in 1822.

In Dawes' time the Downing Combination Room acquired a social and convivial celebrity second to that of no other college in the University. Here it was the delight of such men as Whewell, Romilly, Peacock, and Sedgwick (the admirable *raconteur* and the man of marvellous memory), to gather round the hospitable board of their old Trinity associate. We get a sidelight on the character of this set from the fact that Peacock, Herschel and Babbage used to breakfast together on Sunday mornings, and

in 1812 they agreed to found an Analytical Society, so as "to leave the world better than they found it." To such men, and to men of less note, though not less welcome guests at Downing, such as Evans and Cape of Clare, Ramsey of Jesus, Power (late Librarian of the University), it was a high pleasure to share the genial humour and exuberant spirits of Dawes in his own Combination Room.

Dawes was imbued with the enlightenment of a later generation, for he voted with Sedgwick and Henslow for the admission of Nonconformists to the University. This cost him the Mastership; for the office fell vacant whilst party feelings still ran high on this question, and it was then in the gift—not of the College itself, which idolised Dawes—but of a small external body of high-placed ecclesiastics. The bitter feeling with which the College viewed the appointment of Dr. Worsley as Master led, as we have seen, to an attempt to displace him by a lawsuit; and

impeded his usefulness for many years afterwards.

Dawes married and took the College living of Tadlow with East Hatley in 1836. He had previously prevailed on the College to build a vicarage, the old vicarage (still in existence) being a four-roomed thatched cottage. In 1837 Sir John Mill, his old pupil at Downing, gave him the valuable rectory of King's Somborne, Hants. Here Dawes, in the midst of a purely agricultural population, where the labourers' wages varied from six shillings to nine shillings a week, began his great work in the education of the poor. The mission of his life was to extend and improve the education of the humbler classes. Thring, Head Master of Uppingham, in his work on Teaching, says: "Dean Dawes, of Hereford, drew attention to the value of calling out observation of common things in an original and striking way. Unhappily the clue he gave towards education in the National Schools has not been followed up—

in fact, it was entirely broken off by a different demand on the part of the authorities." He conceived the idea of working out within the walls of his school a moral reformation of his parish. He secured the affection of his people by his unselfish zeal on their behalf; he was able to draw children to his school from great distances, and showed his zeal in this work by himself teaching the higher branches of education. He had also a "great hand in the arrangement of allotments for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables by the cottagers." Mrs. Dawes aided her husband in the schools and took an especial interest in the little ones. Dawes did all he could for the children when they left school. In consequence of his educational labours, Lord John Russell, in 1850, made him Dean of Hereford. The restoring of Hereford Cathedral is a monument to the financial skill, perseverance, and courage of the Dean. He did great work in setting up the schools at Hereford and also at Ledbury,

where he was Master of St. Katharine's Hospital. In 1856 the Queen wished to have Dawes made Bishop of Carlisle.

The following incident shows the fearless character of Dean Dawes. He was seated as Vice-President of the British Association, at one of its great evening meetings, on the stage of Bath Theatre, when Bishop Colenso (who had just then thrilled the theological world by his attack upon the Pentateuch) entered, and was received with hisses by some. Dawes instantly rose from his chair, crossed the stage, and shook the Bishop's hand warmly. A thunder of applause greeted the chivalrous act.

George Eliot had a great respect for Dawes, for in 1853 she wrote thus about him: "Last night I saw the first true specimen of a man in the shape of a clergyman that I ever met with—Dawes, Dean of Hereford. He has been making the experiment of mingling the middle and lower classes in schools. He has a face so intelligent and

benignant that children might grow good by looking at it."

The Rev. Godfrey Milnes Sykes, M.A., one of the tutors, was a Trinity man; he graduated twenty-sixth Wrangler, and fifth in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos of 1837. Dr. Worsley, the Master, bore evidence of his energy before the University Commission, so we are not surprised that during his twenty-four years incumbency of the parishes, which make up the greatest part of the College Estate, his liberality and self-devotion worked great improvements. The college, which was to be a centre of light and leading in Cambridge, seems in the early days of its history to have thought exceedingly little about the spiritual and material welfare of the labourers without whose monotonous lives of badly paid labour there could have been no corporate income. When Mr. Sykes came to Tadlow but three or four of the men could read. The cottages of one storey had walls of daub placed between roughly shaped branches

of trees. For the most part these had been built by squatters on the waste; during the long years of the litigation to secure the estate for the college. As a rule sheets and blankets were unknown. The two churches were very dilapidated, one hopelessly so, and there were no schools. To-day the schools and school-houses, the resident teachers, the continuation schools, the free libraries, the beautifully restored village churches, testify to Mr. Sykes's unselfish solicitude for those entrusted to his spiritual oversight.

The Rev. William Bennett Pike, M.A., who succeeded Mr. Sykes, was also a Trinity man. He was a Wrangler and in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, 1853. He was Fellow Tutor and Chaplain in 1853. While Fellow he was the youngest member of the club called the "Family."

The following have been Tutors of Downing: 1820, Cornwallis Hewett; 1822, F. C. Willats and Rev. R. Dawes; 1824, Rev. R. Dawes and Rev. T. Worsley; 1837, Rev. T.

Worsley and P. H. Frere; 1844, Rev. G. M. Sykes and P. H. Frere; 1855, Rev. W. B. Pike; 1862, Rev. W. B. Pike and J. Perkins; 1872, J. Perkins; 1876, J. Perkins and Rev. T. J. Lawrence; 1877, J. Perkins and Rev. J. C. Saunders; 1888, Rev. J. C. Saunders.

Robert Monsey Rolfe, who became Lord Cranworth, was born in 1790. His father—like his grandfather and his great grandfather—was a plain country clergyman, holding the livings of Cockley Cley and of Cranworth, in Norfolk; his mother, Jemima, fourth daughter of William Alexander, Esq., and granddaughter of the eccentric Dr. Monsey, the physician of Chelsea Hospital.

Dr. Messenger Mounsey (as the name is sometimes spelt), widely known as "the Chelsea Doctor," who died in 1788, was born in 1693 at a village in Norfolk, of which his father was rector. He was fond of confessing, in ridicule of family pride, that the first of his ancestors of any note was a dealer in hops, who could scarcely support his family

by his trade. In a moment of poverty this ancestor emptied all his feather beds of their feathers and filled them up with the hops which he could not sell. In a few years afterwards a blight destroyed the harvest of hops, which thus became enormously dear. Then the beds were ripped up again, and the hoarded treasure sold for a round sum :—"And thus," the Doctor used to say, "our family *hopped* from obscurity."

He bequeathed his body to be dissected, as he had reason to believe from the nature of his infirmities some important truths would be illustrated by it.

He was the elder of their two sons, and received his second Christian name in memory of this ancestor. The Rev. Robert Rolfe, rector of Hillborough, and grandfather of Downing's Lord Chancellor, by his marriage with the Nelson family became connected with the gallant admiral, who was first cousin of the Rev. Edmund Rolfe, Lord Cranworth's father. He was educated at Bury and Win-

chester Schools and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as Seventeenth Wrangler in 1812. He showed his classical attainments by obtaining the Members' Prize as Senior Bachelor in 1814. He was elected Fellow of Downing in 1815. His Fellowship offered him a provision while studying for one of the learned professions, and it had the additional advantage—much rarer in those days than now—of being tenable without the necessity of taking Holy Orders. Like most successful lawyers he had great confidence in his own powers. Just as his legal reputation was beginning to consolidate itself he had the satisfaction of being appointed to the Recordership of Bury St. Edmunds, a town of which he more than once contested the representation in the Liberal interest against the strong and all-prevailing interest of the Marquis of Bristol.

In 1832 he took silk, when he became Member for Penryn. This was just after the passing of the Reform Bill, and a Tory, Mr.

J. W. Freshfield, was ejected. When he had been Member barely two years, Lord Melbourne, on the look-out for a Solicitor-General, wished for a sound and safe man, a Liberal but not a Radical, and above all things a man of high personal character and standing both with the profession and the public. These conditions, it was felt, were amply united in Mr. Rolfe; who therefore was knighted and was made Solicitor-General in 1834.

In some unpublished reminiscences, written by the late eminent Queen's Counsel, Mr. R. D. Craig, which we have been permitted to peruse, he says: "One of my earliest recollections of Rolfe is seeing him in the Lord Chancellor's Court, appearing for Dr. Worsley, on the argument of the question as to the validity of his election to the Mastership of Downing College, in the year 1836. The Lord Chancellor called in the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale) and the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Lancelot Shadwell) to sit with him to hear the case. They did so; and I think

it was the only occasion on which those three Chancery Judges ever sat together. They all happened to be Cambridge men; and I remember that Rolfe addressed them as such."

In November 1839 he accepted a puisne judgeship as one of the Barons of the Exchequer. As a Judge he gave great satisfaction. Honest, painstaking, conscientious, upright, and gifted with that quiet practical ability for the discharge of work which is often of greater value than the most brilliant talents, he certainly more than justified his appointment. It must not be forgotten that, though as a barrister he had only practised in the Court of Chancery, he had acquired experience of juries and witnesses through holding for many years the office of Recorder of Ipswich.

He was raised to the Peerage in 1850. When the Great Seal was placed in commission it was entrusted to him conjointly with Lord Langdale and with Vice-Chancellor

Sir Lancelot Shadwell, on whose death, a few weeks afterwards, he was nominated one of the Vice-Chancellors of the kingdom, being the first instance of a Vice-Chancellor being made a Peer. At the same time he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Mr. Craig's manuscript states: "We who practised before him found that he did not always do himself justice. For he was apt to decide hastily, and on the first impression; and he had forgotten some parts of his Chancery law. . . . To this same aptness for hasty action on first impressions, may be attributed his eventful advice that a life peerage might be created which would carry the same right to sit and vote in the House of Lords as is possessed by hereditary peerages. The advice was acted on by the Crown in the case of a great friend of Cranworth's, Lord Wensleydale. . . . But the Law Lords came to the conviction that, although the Crown could well grant peerages for life, yet a life-peer ought not to sit in Parliament under such a

grant. The real author of the opposition to life peerages was understood at the time to be Lord Derby. And the real reason of his objection was taken to be a fear that the Prince Consort had a design of bringing *savants* into the House of Lords as life peers. Hence Lord Cranworth was much vilipended at the time, both by the Law Lords and by the Tory peers." But modern legislation has gone far to justify Lord Cranworth's foresight.

In 1851 Cranworth was made one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery. He held the Great Seal as Lord Chancellor for five years from 1852. Again he accepted the Seal in 1865 for two years. He has left his mark on the Statute Book, as a statute to simplify the practice of conveyancers bears his name, and the Endowed Schools Act 1860 was introduced by him in the Lords and carried without a division in either House. It was also through Lord Cranworth that the sittings of the Equity Courts were transferred from Westminster to Lincoln's Inn,

where they remained until the erection of the great Palace of Justice at Temple Bar.

The following diverging opinions on Lord Cranworth are interesting. A Judge asked a cynical brother Judge, "Why is Lord Chancellor Cranworth so fond of calling in the Lords Justices to sit with him?" The explanation given was: "The fact is, the poor little boy does not like being in the dark by himself." But Lord Selborne (Roundell Palmer) writes: "Take him for all in all, he was one of the best Chancellors I have known. Others had more splendid gifts; but in him there was nothing erratic, nothing unequal. In steady good sense, judicial patience, impartiality, and freedom from prejudice, he was surpassed by none."

Lord Chancellor Campbell, a shrewd and stern observer of men, says of Lord Cranworth: "He turned out to be a very good Judge, and he is respected by the public as much as he is beloved by his friends in private life. There never lived a better man than he.

. . . He is not only the most amiable of mankind, but no one can be more sincerely desirous to do what is right." Lord Cranworth's amiability, however, stood somewhat in his way amidst the roughness of Parliamentary conflict; and Lord Campbell himself came to deplore the "very cruel manner in which Cranworth is badgered by some of the hostile Law Lords."

Roundell Palmer tells us that "I obtained from Lord Cranworth in 1868 for Sir William Vernon Harcourt the rank of Queen's Counsel, on the strength of his attainments as an international jurist, though he had no business at the Bar, and was only of twelve years' standing."

Lord Cranworth died early in 1868. His death was accelerated by the death of Lady Cranworth, who predeceased her husband by a few months. Mr. Craig's MS. says: "The marriage had been a very happy one, and its story is a bit of romance. His wife, Miss Laura Carr, was more than fifteen years

his junior. In her early days, he had proposed marriage to her, and had been refused. Then, for many years, he became the merest old bachelor possible. However, when he (now become Baron Rolfe) was in his fifty-fifth year, and she in her fortieth, his great friend, Lord Monteagle, whom he had first known when an undergraduate as Mr. Spring-Rice, and who was in the Ministry when Rolfe was made the Solicitor-General, happened to stay in the same house with her. The result was that he wrote to the Judge: 'Laura Carr is just as charming as ever; in music and appearance and everything else. I ventured to have a little talk with her *about you;* and I really think that if you were to repeat your offer of former days, it would not be refused again.' The offer was repeated and was not refused. No lady ever adorned the high station to which Lady Rolfe eventually attained more than she." If we may trust another tradition which has come down to us orally, the second offer was

made to Miss Carr whilst she was a guest of the High Sheriff of Cumberland at a time when Baron Rolfe was Judge of Assize on the Northern Circuit, and by a happy, and perhaps not accidental, coincidence he came to the Sheriff's country house to pass the Sunday.

Both are buried in the churchyard near his seat of Holmwood, near Bromley.

The following are the Fellows who help to constitute the present society :

The Senior Fellow is John Perkins, M.A., LL.D., who was born in 1837 at Sawston, Cambridgeshire, his father being a clergyman.

He began his education at a school at Clare in Suffolk. Its master, safe and accurate in his scholarship, was very thorough in all his work. "Fuller's boys are well grounded; you can't catch them out in syntax or grammar," was the constant testimony of many a public schoolmaster when placing a new-comer from this school. From Clare Dr. Perkins was sent to Bury St.

Edmunds Grammar School, under the famous scholar Dr. Donaldson, the author of the "Theatre of the Greeks" and the "New Cratylus." He left school with an exhibition to enter at Christ's College in 1855 at the same time as Sir Walter Besant and Professor Hales. Calverley, Seeley, and Wolstenholme were also his contemporaries and friends in college. He took his degree in 1859, being Eighth Junior Optime, and Eighth Classic; and he was also in the Second Class of the Theological Examination of Middle Bachelors in 1860. A short time Master at Bury and Uppingham, he returned to Cambridge and became Classical Lecturer at St. Catharine's College in 1861; and in 1863 lectured on Classics for Corpus Christi College. He was elected Fellow of Downing in November 1861. Here Dr. Perkins filled the office of Tutor for twenty-six years. He also served as Steward, Dean, Prælector, and Librarian. He still holds the Bursarship, as he has now done for the last twenty-six

years—a post particularly enjoyable to one who has been from childhood familiar with all the details of rural life not far from the College estates, and an adept in all forms of manly sport. In 1886, in recognition of his having been for thirteen years secretary of the Cambridgeshire Hunt, *Vanity Fair*, when publishing his portrait under the title of "Downing," duly arrayed him in "pink." Over the fireplace in the undergraduates' Reading Room at Downing this picture holds a place of honour, having as its only companion a cartoon of Lord Justice Collins from the same paper.

Dr. Perkins has translated and edited the "Prometheus Vinctus"; Isocrates "Ad Demonicum" and the "Panegyricus"; Lucan's "Pharsalia," Book I.; Virgil's "Æneid," Books III. and IV.; "Herodotus," Book IX.; "Pliny's Letters," Book VII.; "Cæsar de Bello Gallico," Book V. He has also compiled a "Latin and Greek Accidence" for the Previous Examination, and an epitome of Paley's "Evi-

dences." These books have done much to help many a backward student over the paths and perils of a Poll course; but still more was done by that graphic colloquial lecturing, the uncompromising directness of which is still gratefully remembered by many (academical) generations of Dr. Perkins's pupils.

Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL.D., was born in 1847 at Halifax in Yorkshire; and was educated at Heath Grammar School, and afterwards at Hipperholme Grammar School, in the same county. In 1862, he was placed fifth in the first class in the Oxford Local Examination. He entered the legal profession; and on admission as a solicitor, in 1869, won the Broderip gold medal, the Clifford's Inn prize, and a special prize from the Incorporated Law Society "as a mark of peculiar distinction" in consequence of his having attained the highest total of marks that had ever been given at any examination held by the Society. After practising for some time as fourth partner in a conveyancing firm in

Yorkshire, he joined Downing College in 1871, obtaining an Entrance Scholarship for Modern Languages and Law ; and in the same year was a *proximè accessit* for the Whewell Scholarship in International Law. He afterwards won the University's Winchester Reading Prize. In 1874 he was Senior in the Law and History Tripos, and in the following year obtained the Chancellor's Legal Medal. On three occasions—1877, 1878, 1879—he received the Yorke Prize for Legal Essays. Downing College appointed him in 1875 to a Lectureship on Law and Moral Science, which he still holds. In 1882 he was appointed as the Law Lecturer at Trinity College, and retained this office until he entered Parliament. In 1885 he was elected as M.P. for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire by the substantial majority of 3983 ; and on the dissolution of Parliament in the following year was again returned by the same constituency. He introduced, on more than one occasion, Bills for the reform of the

law of Primogeniture and for the repeal of the laws restricting the expression of religious opinion. He resigned his seat in 1889; in consequence of having been appointed by the University to the Readership of English Law, in succession to Prof. Maitland. He has published works on "Primogeniture," on the "Law of Married Women's Property," and on "Charitable Endowments." Of the last-named of these we have spoken above (p. 107). It led to his being placed on the Parliamentary Committee which sat in 1886 and 1887 to inquire into the operation of the Endowed Schools Acts.

Dr. Kenny is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a member of the South-Eastern Circuit and the Surrey Sessions. He is an Alderman of the Cambridge Town Council, having sat there as one of the representatives of the University from the time of their first admission to the Council of the borough.

The Rev. John Charles Saunders, M.A., graduated B.A. in 1872 as a Junior Optime,

and in the First Class of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He took his M.A. in 1875, and was elected Fellow and Tutor in the following year. He was ordained to the priesthood at Ely in 1881, and has been Junior Proctor 1883–84, Curate of St. Botolph's 1880–82, Curate of St. Barnabas 1882–85, and Vicar of St. Andrew the Great 1885–90, all in Cambridge. He was also sometime Lecturer in Botany at the Charing Cross Hospital.

David Lewis Harris, M.A., was a Foundation Scholar of Downing College. In 1882 he was placed Senior in the Law Tripos, and won the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies for that year. He obtained the Second Whewell Scholarship for International Law in 1884, and was elected to a Fellowship in 1888. He is Steward, and Lecturer on Law at Downing, and also Lecturer on the same subject at Christ's College. He has attained distinguished success as a private tutor in legal studies.

James Henry Widdicombe, M.A., the last

elected Fellow, was born at Berry Pomeroy, Devonshire, in 1871. He obtained a Minor Scholarship in 1888, and took a First Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., 1891, and in Part II., 1892. From 1893-97 he was Science Master at the Perse School, and President of the University Natural Sciences Club in 1894. He was elected in 1896 to his Fellowship, and at present he is Assistant Demonstrator in Physiology, and Lecturer on the same subject under the scheme for the Agricultural Diploma.

The following are late Fellows :

Thomas William Danby, M.A., was born in London 1840, being the only son of Thomas Danby, Esq., and Elizabeth Stephenson; he married the only daughter of W. Tyler Smith, M.D., J.P., &c., of Upper Grosvenor Street, W., and Blatchington Court, Seaford. He was educated at the Royal School of Mines, where he gained the Government Prize 1858, Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship 1858–9, the Edward Forbes and

the de la Beche Medal and Prize of Books 1860, becoming Associate of the Royal School of Mines 1860. After being at Caius and Queen's, he became a Scholar of Downing in 1863. He was placed among the Senior Optimes, and Senior in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1864, and was made a Fellow in 1867. He was Lecturer in Natural Sciences at Trinity College from 1867–69. For some time Mr. Danby was Demonstrator in Chemistry in the University Laboratory. He has been an examiner for the "Special," the M.B., and the Natural Sciences Tripos. He is an F.G.S. and H.M.'s Chief Inspector of Schools for the S.E. Division of England. He is a member of the Savile and Athenæum. He has published an English edition of Dr. Fuchs's "Determination of Minerals by the Blowpipe."

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Henn Collins was born in 1842. He is the son of Mr. Stephen Collins, Q.C., of Dublin, who acquired a large reputation in Ireland as an advocate, and who would probably have

obtained a still higher professional eminence had he not died at the early age of forty, shortly after the death of his dearly loved wife, who had died in giving birth to Lord Justice Collins. She was a daughter of Master Henn, and her brother was Jonathan Henn, Q.C., who defended O'Connell in the State trials; and her mother was the sister of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart., of Liscombe, Bucks. In the reign of Charles II. a Henry Henn was Lord Chief Baron, and another of Lord Justice Henn Collins's ancestors was created a Judge of the Irish Court of King's Bench in 1760. Lord Justice Collins began his education at the Royal School, Dungannon, from whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was distinguished in Classics and Moral Science; afterwards he entered Downing College, where he soon became a Foundation Scholar. In 1865 he was bracketed Fourth Classic. Three years later he became Fellow and took his M.A. degree. About the same time he married a daughter

of the late Dean of Clogher. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1867, and went the Northern Circuit. For eleven years he was Revising Barrister for Liverpool, and in the whole of that time not one of his decisions was reversed. He was made Queen's Counsel in 1883. In 1885 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Downing. In 1891 Lord Halsbury made him a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division—an event duly celebrated by his College, which entertained him at a commemorative dinner in the Hall of Downing. He had been well known as an editor of "Smith's Leading Cases;" so when *Vanity Fair*, in 1893, published a cartoon of him it was entitled "Smith's Leading Cases." On his appointment no fewer than twenty-four large briefs were returned. He was appointed one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in 1898. In 1897 he received the distinguished honour of being selected by Lord Salisbury to act as one of the Arbitrators between this country and the

United States for the decision of the Venezuela Boundary Question.

Norman Maccoll, M.A., was born in 1843. He was made a Scholar of Downing College in 1864. He was placed Fifth in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos of 1866, and won the Hare Prize in 1868. In 1870 he was elected as a Fellow of Downing. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1875. He has for nearly thirty years been prominent in literary life as the editor of the *Athenæum*; and he has published "The Greek Skeptics from Pyrrho to Sextus," and also an edition of the principal plays of Calderon.

William Arthur Brailey, M.D., entered the College as a Minor Scholar in October 1864. He was elected Scholar in the following year, and obtained a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos in December 1867, after which he became a well-known Natural Science coach. In 1869 he became College Lecturer. In 1871, on being appointed the first House

Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, he gave up science teaching. In 1872 Dr. Brailey was elected Fellow, and held his fellowship for the full term. In 1874 Dr. Brailey was Curator to Moorfields Hospital, in 1876 Lecturer in Zoology at St. George's Hospital, and in 1879 at Guy's Hospital (where he had been a student). Since 1880 he has been on the staff of Guy's Hospital, where he is still Ophthalmic Surgeon.

The Rev. Thomas Joseph Lawrence, M.A., LL.D., who was Tutor, Chaplain, and Dean in 1876-77, is the only man in the history of the University who has been Senior in two Triposes. He was Senior in the Moral Sciences Tripos, 1871, and in the Law and History Tripos, 1872. As the Triposes become more specialised this feat will become more arduous, hence it probably will never be repeated. Dr. Lawrence was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, under Mr. Heppenstal. He became Whewell Scholar in 1868, Scholar of Downing in 1869, and proceeded

M.A. 1875, LL.M. 1876, and LL.D. 1892. He was Fellow of Downing from 1873 to 1876; and in 1873 was appointed to a Lectureship on Law and History there, which he still holds. He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1874. Immediately after obtaining his Fellowship he took an active part in promoting the then nascent University Extension Movement, and has ever since been one of its most earnest and active supporters. He became Warden of Cavendish College in 1876-77; then Vicar of Tadlow and Rector of East Hatley 1877-88, and Deputy Professor of International Law at Cambridge 1883-85. In 1892 he visited America, where he held for a time the important office of Professor of History and International Law in the University of Chicago, and rendered great services in the establishment of the American movement for University Extension. He has published "Essays on Some Disputed Questions in Modern International Law," in one of which he

appeared as one of the earliest advocates of the neutralisation of the Suez Canal; "A Hand Book of Public International Law" (4th edition, 1898), and the "Principles of International Law" (2nd edition, 1897). The impression produced by these works upon the leading jurists of Europe secured him the honour of election as an Associate of the Institute of International Law. He holds also the office of Lecturer on Maritime Law at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. He became Rector of Nailstone with Barton-in-the-Beans, Leicestershire, in 1894, and in the same year the Lord Chancellor presented him to the Rectory of Girton. He is also one of the Assistant Chaplains of the Savoy, and has been on three occasions Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge.

Charles Crawley, M.A., born in 1846, is the third son of the late Venerable William Crawley, Archdeacon of Monmouth, and Rector of Bryngwyn, Raglan, by his wife Mary Ger-

trude, daughter of Major-General Sir L. Jones Parry, of Madyn, Carnarvonshire. He was at Marlborough College from 1857 to 1866, when he became a Minor Scholar of Trinity. He migrated to Downing in October 1868, and was elected to a Scholarship in 1869. He was Tenth Classic in 1870, and was elected Fellow of Downing College in 1874, and retained his Fellowship till 1886. He entered Lincoln's Inn in 1870, and was called to the Bar in 1874. He was Examiner for the Law Tripos from 1892 to 1894. He was a member of the Oxford Circuit, and also used to attend Sessions, but has now for many years past devoted himself to Equity practice in London. He has written well-known books on the law of "Life Insurance," and also on that of "Husband and Wife."

The Honourable William Philip Schreiner, M.A., LL.M., Q.C., C.M.G., the present [December 1898] Prime Minister of the Cape, came to Downing with a great reputation already won at the South African

College of Capetown. As its Senior Exhibitioner he brought to England an allowance of two hundred pounds a year. He obtained a Minor Scholarship at Downing, and then a Foundation Scholarship for Law. As an undergraduate he kept his terms at the Middle Temple, where he won the Two Hundred Guinea Studentship. He rowed seven in the College boat; whose upward career on the river in his days is still proudly remembered in the College, and the oar with which he rowed now occupies a prominent place in his study at the Cape. He was Senior in the Law Tripos in 1881, won the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies, and was soon elected Fellow of the College. We have mentioned in another part of this work the Downing men who, like him, have been Senior Jurists; and we may here add that in 1885 a Downing man, who was a brother Afrikander of Mr. Schreiner's, Mr. Wessels, came next to the two men who were bracketed as Senior Jurists, and has since then played, like Mr.

Schreiner, a prominent part in South African politics. He is resident in the Transvaal, and he defended the Reform prisoners at Pretoria.

Mr. Schreiner, on leaving the University, studied law in the Temple in the chambers of the once famous special pleader, Mr. Frederick Knight. On his return to Cape-town he began to practise as a barrister. He had not to pass through the ordinary delays and trials of the Bar, but obtained at once a high place and an assured income. Hence when in course of time he became Attorney-General in Mr. Rhodes's Administration, he incurred a considerable financial loss by having to surrender his practice at the Bar for a salary of £1500 a year. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Rhodes. They lived next door to one another, and the boundary fence was cut down so that they might the more easily visit each other's houses. In fact, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Schreiner formed an inner

circle which was the real Cabinet of the Cape in the days when the "apple-cart" was trundling along smoothly. Hence Mr. Schreiner was one of the most important witnesses before the South African Committee when the Jameson Raid came to be a matter of investigation at Westminster. He described then his interview with Mr. Rhodes on the day in which the first news of the Raid reached Capetown, and Mr. Rhodes made more than once the famous exclamation —"Jameson has upset my apple-cart." He was subjected at the South African Committee to a very searching examination by the present Mr. Justice Bigham, who was a Uitlander partisan, and the forensic wrestling between him and Mr. Schreiner—in which honours were divided—was looked upon as among the most brilliant displays of intellectual rivalry ever witnessed in a Parliamentary Committee.

On the same occasion the bitter animosity of Mr. Chamberlain's cross-examination failed

to ruffle the characteristic calmness and courtesy of the witness. Mr. Schreiner maintained throughout the need of cordial fellowship and hearty co-operation between the British and the Dutch in South Africa. That was then, as it is now, the cardinal point of his policy, and he has begun his term of power by a denunciation of Mr. Rhodes's electoral appeals to race hatred—a denunciation which, however, moved Mr. Rhodes only to the point of a few encouraging exclamations of "Go on, go on!"

Mr. Schreiner is, except in complexion, very much like his sister, Olive Schreiner, the writer of "Peter Halkett" and other works. Mr. Schreiner's father was a German missionary, who laboured at a remote station far up the country; and his mother an English lady of the name of Tindell. She has since become a Roman Catholic, and now lives in a convent at Grahamstown.

Mr. Schreiner has a great hold on the sympathy and affection of the Dutch-

Afrikanders from the fact that Mrs. Schreiner is a daughter of Mr. Retz, for many years President of the Orange Free State. Another cause of his wide popularity and social influence is the fact that "Sweet Repose," Mr. Schreiner's home near Capetown, is well known as a rendezvous for the cultured intellects of South Africa. Mr. Schreiner combines in his temperament all that is most sturdy and resolute in the Dutch and English national characters.

Sydney John Hickson, M.A. Cambridge, D.Sc. London, and Honorary M.A. of Oxford, was born in 1859. He entered University College, London, in 1876. In the following year he gained the Gold Medal for Zoology, and in the summer of the same year he passed the First B.Sc. and Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, gaining also its Exhibition of £40 for two years for Zoology. In the autumn of that year he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a medical student,

and during the session of 1877-78 he acted as Demonstrator of Zoology at University College under Professor Ray Lankester (an old Downing man). In 1879 Dr. Hickson was elected to an open Foundation Scholarship at Downing, and in the autumn of the same year he passed the Second B.Sc. Examination of the University of London with Honours in Zoology. In 1881 he took his B.A. degree on his First Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos. In this year also he acted for a few months as Assistant Demonstrator of Morphology under Professor Balfour. In the following year Professor Moseley, of Oxford, appointed him as his Demonstrator of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. He took the degree of D.Sc. of the University of London in 1884; and in the following year he left England for the Malay Archipelago, and took up his quarters on the Coast of North Celebes for the purpose of investigating the fauna of coral reefs. In 1887 his old College elected him a Fellow, and in the

following year Oxford again availed itself of his scientific attainments by appointing him Deputy for Professor Ray Lankester, the Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy, the University also conferring on him an honorary M.A. In 1889 a third University availed itself of Dr. Hickson's service, for we find him acting as Examiner in Zoology for the University of London. In 1891 he was appointed Lecturer in Advanced Morphology at Cambridge, and in the same year he became a Lecturer in Natural Sciences at Downing, and College Librarian. In 1891 and 1892 he was an Examiner in the Final Honours Schools of Natural Sciences at Oxford. In 1894 Dr. Hickson was appointed Beyer Professor of Zoology in the Owens College, Manchester, and in the following year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Professor Hickson has contributed papers to the *Transactions of the Royal Society* and of other English scientific societies, as well as to the *Tijdschrift van het*

Nederland Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. He is an Honorary Foreign Member of the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taalland en Volkenkunde Van Nederlandsh-Indie of the Hague. He has also written "A Naturalist in North Celebes" (Murray, 1889), "The Fauna of the Deep Sea" (Modern Science Series, Kegan Paul, 1894) and "The Story of Life in the Seas" (Newnes, 1894).

Ellis Jones Griffith, M.A., is the son of T. M. Griffith, of Anglesey, and was born in 1860. He was educated at the University College of Wales at Aberystwith. From there he proceeded to Downing, where he was elected a Law Scholar. He was Senior in the Law Tripos of 1883. He was called to the Bar in 1887, and became a Fellow of Downing in 1888. He has been Member of Parliament for Anglesey as a Gladstonian Liberal since 1895.

CHAPTER VII

FELLOW COMMONERS

THE Fellow Commoner is an almost forgotten type of undergraduate. Yet in 1811 the Calendar gives the names of forty Fellow Commoners at Trinity College. The following table of fines in 1798 throws some light on this class of man:

	s.	*d.*
A Fellow Commoner pays each time for neglecting Matins and Vespers . .	0	2
„ for coming in after gates are closed .	0	3
„ missing a lecture	0	4
„ a meal in Hall . . .	1	0
„ St. Mary's on Sunday, if detected . .	1	0

They sat at the high table, wearing gowns richly trimmed with gold or silver lace. Their

caps were covered with velvet, and had tassels of gold or silver.

The feeling which led to their improvement and extinction made itself felt even at this time in caustic comments such as these: "The example of these silken votaries of pleasure spreads a contagion through the whole atmosphere. The future deputy of clerical indolence gazes with envy at luxuries which are strangers to his garret, and sighs at the malice of the Fates which have doomed him to a curacy and £20 a year"; and "A Fellow Commoner is of no use to any one but the Bed-maker, Tutor, and Shoe-black. The expenses of the men are Fees, Fines, and Filchings."

Fellow Commoners were the majority of the members of the College *in statu pupillari* for some years from May 1821. Several of these earliest members of the College had been at Eton under Dr. Keate. Some of them may have been participators in the following escapade, an event which shows

the school life of the future undergraduate in the early part of the century. A whole division, numbering seventy boys, agreed to "cut" a punishment absence. Dr. Keate put the whole seventy down for a flogging on the day following. They held a meeting and agreed that they would not submit to being flogged—the alternative being expulsion; but they argued that the Head Master never would expel seventy. But Dr. Keate attacked the enemy in detail. All went to bed. At ten o'clock each master brought his special contingent. On the following morning the seventy found that they had all suffered alike.

Among our Fellow Commoners were members of many county families. There were, for example, in 1821, the Hon. William White, son of Lord Bantry, aged nineteen; Philip Gurdon, school Eton, aged twenty-one; W. J. St. Aubyn, son of J. St. Aubyn, Baronet, school Westminster, and others.

In 1841 eighteen Fellow Commoners

matriculated, divided among ten colleges, Magdalen having the largest entry, four; and Downing two.

Dr. Worsley aimed at sociability without luxury among the Fellow Commoners of Downing. He felt that, from a national point of view, the College had a mission in educating as Fellow Commoners young men who from their station in society combined with their fair abilities constituted an important class in the community. He thought that Downing College was a place where they might have their powers exercised, that it might be a home for those who, while desiring to pass through the University, neither covet a European reputation for scholarship, nor are anxious to develop an extraordinary capacity for hard study, but are content with trying to be English gentlemen in touch with most of the contemporary intellectual movements.

Some Downing Fellow Commoners have been men of mark.

A Fellow Commoner in 1822–3, whose life was stranger than a romance, was Baron Charles Philip de Thierry. In 1820 he met, at Cambridge, the great Maori chief Hongi, who was helping Professor Lee in his Maori Grammar. From Hongi, de Thierry heard much of the attractiveness of New Zealand. From this he conceived the idea of setting up a kingdom of his own and of becoming King of New Zealand. In 1838 Langlois, a captain of a French trading vessel, bought four hundred acres of land from the natives at Akaroa. Then he sold his claim in France to the Nanto-Bordelaise Company—a company whose shareholders had the design of acquiring the whole of New Zealand. At the instigation of de Thierry, then living at Hokianga and calling himself "King of New Zealand," the French Government made terms with this company, which later became La Compagnie Française de la Nouvelle Zélande. Then the *Aube*, a French vessel of war (Captain Lavaud), was despatched to

the Bay of Islands, with orders to take possession of the North Island, and afterwards to make for Akaroa to take possession of the South Island. The English were in possession under treaty rights, and, on the strength of Cook's discovery, laid claim to the South Island. When the *Aube*, in July 1840, reached the Bay of Islands, Hobson, the Governor, surmising the object of the visit of the French, sent off H.M.S. *Britomart*, under Stanley, brother of the Dean of Westminster. He got to Akaroa on August 10. On the next day the British flag was hoisted and a Court of Petty Sessions established. The *Aube* only arrived on the 15th and the *Comte de Paris* on the 16th.

The Baron never succeeded in obtaining recognition of his regal throne, from which he stepped down into private life. He died peaceably in Auckland in 1861.

Another Fellow Commoner of quite a different character was Sir Harry Verney. He was born in December 1801; and died in

February 1894. He was the eldest son of General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart., G.C.B., to whose title he succeeded in 1826. He took the name of Verney by royal licence in 1827, on inheriting the Buckinghamshire and other estates of Mary Verney, in her own right Baroness Fermanagh, a daughter of Ralph, Earl Verney and Viscount Fermanagh. Sir Harry was educated at Harrow and Downing when Serjeant Frere was Master and Dawes and Worsley were Tutors. At this time several of the Downing Fellow Commoners had been in different professions. One of them, Stapleton, had been in the Prussian service; and afterwards he took Holy Orders, and received preferment in Ireland.

In 1832 Sir Harry, at the first general election after the Reform Bill, was elected Whig Member for Buckingham. The Verneys were always a very parliamentary family. Sir Ralph Verney was Member for London in 1472, and from that time almost up to

Sir Harry's day there was seldom wanting a representative of the name for the county of Bucks or for one of its five boroughs. So when in 1882 *Vanity Fair* published a cartoon of Sir Harry, the title sufficient to describe it was "Bucks," at the same time the reader was told that although the subject of the cartoon was a landed proprietor with an income of over £20,000 a year, still he was a Liberal. Sir Harry carried on the parliamentary tradition of his family and took his seat in the legislative chamber, in which a predecessor, Sir Ralph, had scribbled notes, which are still preserved at Claydon, of the proceedings when Charles I. attempted to arrest the Five Members. With a few breaks he was an M.P. till 1885, when he was made a Privy Councillor on his retirement. Among his first acts in Parliament was to give a cordial support to the movement for the abolition of slavery. He supported measures for the improvement of the Poor Law system, the introduction of the

Penny Post, the commutation of tithe, the reform of the Civil Service, of municipalities, and of the Criminal Law. For some years he was Father of the House of Commons.

His first recorded speech supported a petition for the Better Observance of the Sabbath. It is grounded on principles which he kept before him all through his life—a strong sense of the need of a national conscience and a deep sympathy with those who work hard for daily bread. He lived to see the realisation of some of his desires, such as the abolition of flogging in the army, the repeal of the Corn Laws (in his neighbourhood, he told the House, the current poor-rate was 15*s.* in the £), the extension of railways (which he was assured were only a branch of the Birmingham Political Union), the "separate cell" system in prisons, the Committee of Council on Education. The influence of Dawes, his College Tutor, came in when he told the House that the best form of national security rested on a better

and higher state of national education. This produced a retort from Hume, the great democratic leader, that what the people demanded was not more education, but more democratic legislation. We now have the County Councils, which were practically proposed by Hume in 1837.

His second wife was a sister of the celebrated Miss Florence Nightingale. At each of his two weddings use was made of the family ring, an ordinary wedding ring being substituted after the ceremony. The following is the reason for this curious custom: After the battle of Edgehill, a Verney, an ancestor of the present family, was missing, but one trace of him was found—his gloved hand still clutching the Royal Standard, with the wedding ring which he always wore encircling his finger; this ring is always used by his descendants when they take the most serious step of their lives.

The Verneys' home at Claydon was entirely rebuilt in the reign of George II., with the

intention of rivalling Stowe, the princely home of the Duke of Buckingham, in splendour and magnificence. Its grand staircase, inlaid with ebony and ivory, has a quaint wrought-iron balustrade representing standing corn, which bends and rustles as the ascent is made.

Sir Harry was held universally to be an admirable specimen of the best and highest type of the English county gentleman—faultless in courtesy and stately geniality of manner. The following anecdote gives a better conception of his character than any description. When he lost the Buckingham election in 1874, which meant his deliberate and ungrateful dismissal after forty years of faithful service, his agent told him that it was useless to wait for the result as the relative size of the two heaps of voting papers left it in no doubt. He only answered: "I will go across to the Town Hall and shake hands with Hubbard and congratulate him." And he went.

The following lines were written for him on his twenty-second birthday :—

There is a clock to each life's period wound,
Whose steady hands, with silent progress, keep
O'er hours and days and weeks their ceaseless sweep,
Too oft unmarked; but when a year comes round
That clock is heard to strike with solemn sound;
And, if this world's vain pleasures do not steep
The heart's best feelings in oblivious sleep
As by a spell of magic torpor bound,
'Tis roused by that impressive sound to ask:
"What part is done of my allotted task?
What has this year produced of wholesome fruit?
What noxious plant extracted by the root?
What record do my hours, as swift they fly,
Bear to the volumes of eternity?"

They exercised a great influence on his character. With respect to these lines he wrote, in old age, to Dr. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, saying he could not answer these questions with satisfaction to himself: "Life prolonged to old age is a great responsibility, but when old age is blessed with comparative good health it is indeed a greater responsibility."

Frederick Lyndon Attwood, for some time

Fellow Commoner of Downing, who died in April 1879, was a modest and chivalrous spirit whose life was devoted to the good of his fellow beings. At Belgrade in 1876 he was one of the gallant little band of young English surgeons sent out by the National Aid Society to assist the sick and wounded in the Servo-Turkish War. In company with his comrades Attwood went to the front, and did noble service on the battlefields of Alexinatz and Deligrad, until they were recalled to Belgrade to take charge of the English hospital there. On December 1 the National Aid Society decided to close its hospital. There were then about seventy patients under the charge of Attwood and his two assistants, Doctors Hume and Battie. Attwood declared it was cruel to turn these poor fellows over to the crude care of the native surgeons, and notified the Servian Government and the National Aid Society that he would individually assume the burden of carrying on the hospital until the patients

could be discharged. The brave-hearted young fellow procured native nurses, and fed them, together with his assistants, at his own table; he drew on his own bankers for the funds to keep up the hospital, and it was maintained until about April 1, when the patients were all cured or convalescent. Some subscriptions were received from various sources towards the hospital expenses, but there was a heavy balance met by his private purse.

Dr. Attwood was of very delicate physique, yet when the Russo-Turkish War broke out, he was one of the first to leave for Constantinople. He knew that the Russian ambulance was very rich in supplies and had a numerous staff of surgeons, while the Turks had nothing. His place was always on the side of the unfortunate, and therefore he accompanied the Moslem hosts in the campaign. He was at Shipka in the summer of 1877, and when Gourko swarmed over the Balkans and poured his gallant Guardsmen down the valley towards Adrianople, Attwood was in the

neighbourhood of Pangurishte with his ambulance. One of his assistants, Dr. Sandwith, went to Tatar Bazardjik with their hospital supplies, but the Russian cavalry cut him off from returning to Attwood. Hume and Sandwith retreated to the Ægean Sea with the troops of Suleiman Pasha, and from there took steamer to Constantinople. Attwood had not been heard of since Sandwith left him on the road to Tatar Bazardjik; nearly a month had then passed, and his comrades concluded that their gallant friend had been murdered by the Bashi-Bazouks or by the Bulgarians. Sandwith went to all the Russian headquarters, but could find no trace of him; no one knew of the capture of any English physician in that part of the country. At last, as they were almost despairing of ever hearing of Attwood again, they ascertained that he had been captured by Russian cavalry, and, singularly enough, the squadron was commanded by an officer he had known as a volunteer in the

Servian army at Alexinatz. The Russian general told Attwood that he was free to go where he pleased, but at the same time said there were one hundred and twenty Turkish wounded lying at Pangurishte without medical attendance, and that the Russian troops had scarcely any stores with them on account of their rapid march and the difficulty of getting supplies over the Balkans in the dead of winter. So that, under the circumstances, they could do nothing for these poor suffering Turks. A letter was written by Attwood to this general, saying that he would stay at Pangurishte and do all he could for the wounded men. In this letter he made a request for medical stores. Dr. Hume went up to Tatar Bazardjik with the necessary supplies. He found Attwood insensible from fever and scarcely breathing. Hume attended him like a brother, and after some weeks' delay he was able to bring him to Pera, still so low that he was generally unconscious. "I know of many noble deeds of charity per-

formed by the man whose useful career has now untimely ended, but I knew of them (wrote his friend the *Times'* Correspondent at Bucharest) only because I was the means of conveying his gifts to their recipients, so that they should never know who their benefactor was. What he did through others, I can only imagine, as he never spoke of those things to any one. Attwood was a great student, and had a deep knowledge of his profession, which he exercised chiefly to relieve the sufferings of those who could not afford to pay for regular medical attendance. After his return from the Turkish Ambulance Service he was a constant sufferer from the sad effects of the campaign. He will be mourned sincerely by all who knew and understood him; but the greater part of those who would grieve over his early death belong to the humblest classes, who are beyond the reach of the Press, and who will never know that their benefactor is no more."

Downing's most noted Fellow Commoner

was described by the *Times* as a man whose "exertions entitle him to be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of the University in modern times." This was Sir George Murray Humphry, Professor of Surgery. Sir George, who died in his seventy-sixth year in 1896, was an F.R.S., an F.R.C.S., a Professorial Fellow of King's, and an honorary Fellow of Downing. His father, who was a barrister-at-law, lived at Sudbury. After spending some time in the Grammar Schools of Sudbury and Dedham—for in days of difficult communication local grammar schools gave a sound classical education to the sons of the gentry—he began his medical career, when sixteen, with J. G. Crosse, the well-known Norwich surgeon. Next door to his surgery Crosse had fitted up a large room as a library and museum. In this room the young Humphry acquired a love of human anatomy which never left him. When nineteen, he came up to St. Bartholomew's, and won, in 1840, the London University

Gold Medal for anatomy and physiology. In 1842, he was appointed surgeon to Addenbrooke's, being, as he was wont to say, "the youngest hospital surgeon in England." Here he, not without opposition, inaugurated surgical lectures; here, as an enthusiastic teacher, his life-work was done in imparting to successive generations of medical students the gift of independent and accurate thought. One of them describes how, in the operating theatre at Addenbrooke's, on three mornings in the week, the procession of poor and needy came for treatment, and how the pupils before and behind the Professor drank up his words with greedy ears. There would be a few directions as to treatment, and for the men: "Remember; eyes much, fingers little, tongue least." The men learned something more than could be culled from any text-book; they learned "philosophy saturated with the influence of a permeating personality. Those who imbibed it will not only be the better surgeons, they will be the

better men. . . . Verily, you can make dry bones live! It is only when we see you sink back in your carriage that we realise how much of your very self you have sacrificed to us."

Humphry did great work as an examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos; and introduced examiners who were unconnected with the University. He was a Fellow and a Member of the Council, a Lecturer and Examiner, at the College of Surgeons, an Examiner for the College of Physicians and the University of Oxford. It was said that no man was ever rejected by him who would not admit that the rejection was deserved.

Humphry became a Fellow Commoner of Downing in 1847, being, we fancy, a unique case of a fully qualified medical man so entering the University. He proceeded Bachelor of Medicine in 1852 and M.D. in 1859. During this period the greater part of the work was done on Humphry's great work on the Human Skeleton. A large

part of its merit is due to the illustrations. These were drawn from the specimens, by Lady Humphry. He published also other books on Human and Comparative Anatomy. In the midst of this work he was in 1859 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1860, in order to help medical students of small means to come to the University as his pupils, he established Dr. Humphry's Hostel. In 1866, on the resignation of Dr. Clark, a new Professorship of Human Anatomy was founded to which Humphry was elected. At first the emoluments of the new chair were inconsiderable. When in 1883 they had reached a substantial sum, Humphry voluntarily made way for a successor who could devote all his time and energies to the Professorship of Anatomy, whilst he himself undertook without remuneration the work of the newly founded Professorship of Surgery. Thus, step by step, by Humphry's unselfishness, skill, and tact, was the Cambridge Medical School enlarged. The character of

Professor Humphry's work is shown by the offices he held and by the honours accorded to him. He was President of the Cambridge Medical Society, President of the Cambridge Graduates' Club, President of the Pathological Society of London, first President of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Rede Lecturer, Cambridge, 1880, the subject being "Man, past, present, and future"; Honorary Fellow of Downing College, Professorial Fellow of King's College, LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh Honorary Doctor of Science of the University of Dublin; knighted in 1891. In 1893 he received the honorary freedom of the borough of Sudbury, where he was born; "as a recognition by his fellow townsmen of his distinguished career, and lengthened and eminent public services in the great profession to which he belongs, and also of his kindly interest in all matters affecting the town of his birth."

His bust by Willes was presented to

Addenbrooke's, and his portrait by Ouless to the University. The latter is in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

A noteworthy nobleman-member of the College may be mentioned in this place: he was Frederick North, LL.D., fifth Earl of Guildford. He was at Eton and graduated from Christ Church, Oxford; afterwards in 1821 he became a member of the College. Lord Guildford had a good knowledge of five modern languages, including modern Greek. In the days of the Protectorate over the Ionian Islands he was an enthusiast for the restoration of the ancient Greek prestige; to this end he expended large sums in establishing an Ionian University at Corfu, of which he was appointed Chancellor. So earnest was he in the furtherance of his project that he was received into the Greek Church. He adopted the classic costume as the academic dress, and wore it all the year round, even while in England.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Library.

Had the College been founded earlier than it was, the collection of books belonging to Anthony Morris Storer—"the Admirable Crichton of the eighteenth century"—who died in 1799, would have come to it instead of to Eton College. This library was rich in old bindings, old plays, and Caxtons.

In 1849, the College began to lay the foundation of its stock of books for a Library. In that year it assigned for their purchase a fund of about £100 per annum derived from fees paid by its members. Before this a bequest of £50 from Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, and books from William Gurdon, formed the working Library.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The most interesting part of the College Library is the Bowtell Collection. John Bowtell, who died in 1813, left his antiquarian books to the College.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* of December 24, 1813, states: "The late Mr. Bowtell bequeathed to Downing College all his books and a mahogany bookcase containing several manuscripts and curiosities, chiefly fossils and antiquarian remains. Among the manuscripts is a topographical history of the town of considerable extent, compiled by the testator with a view to publication and ready for the press. Mr. Bowtell expressed in his will a desire that his donation should be deposited in the College Library. In the meantime, until this building is erected, it will be deposited in one of the new-built apartments."

One of the Bowtell MSS. is an elaborate treatise on bell-ringing. He was an enthusiastic ringer, being a member of the "London College Youths." It is recorded of him that

in 1788, at Great St. Mary's, he rang on the thirty hundredweight tenor bell 6609 changes "in the method of *Bob maximus*, generally termed 'twelve in.'"

The most valuable part of the bequest consists of ten volumes of accounts of the borough of Cambridge from 1510–1787. The testator tells us: "Hearing that a parcel of loose writings were offered for to be sold to a shopkeeper as waste paper, and presuming from the station of their late possessor that some of them might be worth preserving, I stepped forward and superseded a sale, which no doubt would have consigned them to oblivion."

Much of the characteristic town life from the sixteenth century onwards is shown by the entries in these account-books. In the second year of Henry VIII. rents were paid in money, wheat, or meslin—a mixture of different kinds of grain; a Dawber (*i.e.*, a plasterer) was paid fourpence a day. There was much spurious coin in circulation, as we

find that sevenpence is allowed to one Robert Smith when he came home from London, for "evill money."

There are constant entries of presents to her Majesty's Judges. But at length the corporation became weary of this forced benevolence, for in 1755 we find that it was agreed "that the Judges' presents at the assizes be for the future reduced to a *dish of fish only.*" Not Judges only had a share in this generosity, but bishops too, for in 1515, two "galouns wyne" were given to my Lorde of Ely—Nicholas West—"beyng atte Bernewelle, searching for enclosure of londes." For this wine one shilling and fourpence was paid.

There are entries about cleansing the King's Ditch and payments for leave to place in St. Andrew's Churchyard what was taken out. In 1517 we can follow the stages of a journey of the Mayor and others to London on corporation business. On the first day they got to Ware, where the bill for food for

man and beast was five shillings and a penny. When they got to town they put up at the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate, and had "ale in their chambres" and sowse, a kind of brawn, for breakfast. Then there are payments for one of the company in the Fleet.

The father of Thirlby, Bishop of Ely (1554), is sent in 1522 on horseback to Windsor to "get release" of some of the twenty archers whom Henry VIII. wished to obtain from the town, to use "in his service beyond the see." The accounts for the sixteenth century show us how some of the corporation income came from the rents of "saffron grounds." The entries give abundant evidence of the insanitary condition of the town. In 1531 five shillings is paid to a yeoman of the King's guard who had been sent to the town to inquire whether the "plage is reyninge or no," a needful precaution, for ten years before, "At the assize kept at the castle of Cambridge in Lent, the Justices, and al the gentlemen, Bailiffes and other, resorting thether, toke

such an infecion, whether it were of the savor of the prisoners, or of the filthe of the house, that manye gentlemen, as Sir Jhon Cut, Sir Giles Alington, knightes, and many other honest yomen thereof dyed, and all most all whiche were there present were sore sicke and narrowly escaped with their lives." The Bowtell MSS. show us that in the sixteenth century those who died of the plague were buried on Midsummer Green and Coldham Green; on the latter a "pest house" was built for the "visited persons."

In 1666 the few who remained in the town "kept charcoal, pitch and brimstone constantly burning in their several colleges. . . . The acme of this loathsome distemper was in the midst of summer, during which time a dismal kind of procession was daily made through all the streets by two or three carts, in sable attire . . . . many of the dead were immediately conveyed to a field called Coldhams and there promiscuously interred." These are somewhat gruesome antecedents for the

University Golf Links. The entries are of manifold variety and interest: In 1535 20*d.* is paid to the king's "blakke garde" (kitchen staff), 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid to Henry VIII.'s juggler. In 1537 there was an insurrection; certain "harnys" had to be repaired. In 1646, £5 8*s.* 8*d.* are received as fine and fees for the freedom of the borough from Sir John Cotton. He, it would seem, married an aunt of the Founder, and thus may have been an indirect cause of Sir George Downing taking an interest in the University.

This collection has preserved many names of booths and streets in Stourbridge Fair—the originals of "the several rows and streets, under their proper names, where such and such wares are vended," which Bunyan places in Vanity Fair. That writer himself may have listened to the open-air services which these accounts show were held twice on Sunday in the centre of the Duddery.

There is a folio volume of leases, some being on parchment, others on paper. Inside

the cover of this volume the following explanation is given: "The motive for preserving this volume of Deeds was to ascertain the exact situations of many buildings in Cambridge long since forgotten. Number 59 mentions the Butchery Row—the Pillory—the Shraggery [a street]. Number 66 the Scalding House and the old Pinfold. Number 70 the Physic Garden. Number 100 Houses between the east end of great S. Mary's Church and Poulter's [now Pump Lane]."

There are several volumes in MS. on the history of the town and county. The following are examples of the kind of information gathered by Bowtell:

"1615.—King James and Prince Charles hear a Latin sermon 1½ hours long on Monday morning at seven.

"4*th June*, 1666.—Sir Isaac Newton, going to dine at Trinity, told the fellows he had heard the reports of great firing, which grew louder towards the end, so the English had been

forced nearer to shore and defeated." This was the great sea fight, off the Essex coast, between Monk and De Ruyter.

There is a manuscript copy of a letter dated May 18, 1736, written by Thomas Purne, Fellow, to Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity. Purne writes: "Whilst you securely sultan it in the Lodge with none but mutes and slaves about you," pleading for a friend — he goes on, "should you and I and the major part of the electors who have rose from such beginnings ourselves, think of giving a general exclusion to the Sizars?"

Another MS. bearing on the town is Alderman Newton's Diary. This has been published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. In it there are entries of all kinds; for example, there is an account of a prisoner being pressed to death, of Charles II. receiving a present of one hundred twenty-shilling pieces of broad gold on his visit to Cambridge, of a sturgeon being caught near Queens', "near

two yards long, measured by my Japan cane."

In the Library is a microscope presented in 1888 in memory of Arthur Noel Gamble, B.A., by his father.

Boat Club.

The Downing boathouse, which is in great part due to the unselfish patriotism of the Rev. J. C. Saunders, tutor of Downing and president of the club, was opened by Mrs. Hill in 1895. It is a neat and attractive building, standing between the river and the boathouse and shed, formerly belonging to Mr. Waites, a boatbuilder well known to generations of Downing men. The cost of the new boathouse was £650. On the ground floor is a bath-room, and upstairs is a large and airy dressing-room. This room looks out on to a balcony, and has a door opening into the clubroom, a room with panelled walls and an oriel bay window looking down the river, and also with French

windows opening on to a wide covered balcony. The principal approach to the club-room is by an outside staircase leading to this balcony, and the whole building has been given a very pretty facing of red brick, vertical tiling, and plaster rough cast surmounted by the College arms.

A considerable number of undergraduates and their friends were present at the opening ceremony in the May Term, 1895, when the Rev. J. C. Saunders made a suitable speech from the balcony. After this he presented Mrs. Hill with a key, with which she opened the door of the clubroom. Afterwards, in the large room, Mrs. Hill moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Saunders and the architect.

The architect of the boathouse is a brother of Dr. N. Capper Hardcastle who died from the results of a horse accident; and in whose memory there is in the Combination Room a clock striking the quarters on four sweet-toned bells.

There is also a clock in the men's Reading

From a photograph by] THE BOAT-HOUSE [*F. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

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Room in memory of David Jenkins, Scholar, who died September 27, 1888.

The original colours of the boating club were violet with black Maltese crosses; the present colours, black and magenta, were adopted in 1866. They were due to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Edwin Ray Lankester, then a scholar of the College. Mr. Lankester left us for Oxford to become Fellow of Merton, honorary Fellow of Exeter, and also Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy. He is also an F.R.S.

In May 1882 the boat reached her highest place on the river, when she rose from fifteenth to tenth in the first division. Then bumps were made over the following boats: Emmanuel I., 3; Trinity, 2; Lady Margaret, 2; Clare, 1; and Caius, 2.

The Brickwood Sculls were founded in 1864, the winner in that year being Mr., now Lord Justice, Henn Collins.

No account of the Downing Boat Club would be complete without mention of Mac-

Michael. The Rev. W. F. MacMichael, M.A., Vicar of Lee, Ilfracombe, was Secretary of the Cambridge University Boat Club, President of the Union, and Captain of the Cambridge University Volunteers. He rowed 6 in 1868 (12st. 1½lbs.), and 4 in 1869 (12st. 4lbs.). In the latter year "it was thought advisable to keep guard over the boats the night previous to the race, consequently three policemen kept watch over both the Oxford and Cambridge boathouses throughout the night."

MacMichael has written a book on the Oxford and Cambridge boat races from 1829 to 1869 (Deighton and Bell, 1870). Some man has made this comment at the beginning of the Union copy of this work: "A very clever and interesting book." The medical definitions in this work are by W. A. Brailey, now a well-known oculist. The most interesting parts of MacMichael's book to non-rowing, and perhaps as well to rowing men, are the biographical notices of

the crews. These notices bear out the author's contention that "for calling into action and cherishing the higher qualities of our nature few sports can vie with rowing, and rowing requires and educates that spirit which animates the patriot, and leads him to subordinate private advantage to public good."

Plate.

On the left hand of the picture next to the candlestick is a piece of a set of Lowestoft china, showing the Founder's arms and crest. The set belonged to the Founder, and is now in the Master's Lodge. Then comes a wine cooler presented by eight Fellow Commoners—S. J. Scott, T. M. Sherwood, H. Burrard, R. P. Carew, M. Dashwood, S. Johnson, G. S. Granville and L. Vigurs. In front of the wine cooler is a silver waiter, presented by R. Richardson and T. A. Compton. To the right of the wine cooler is a lawn-tennis cup, presented by Buck-

master and Attwood. To the right of this is a boat club cup, presented by E. B. Barnard in 1879. To the right of this is a cup presented in memory of the Rev. W. B. Pike, Fellow and Tutor 1855–73, by his widow. In front of this is a rose-water dish and ewer presented by J. Blyth, B. T. Featherston, G. O. Wray, A. E. Jacobson, C. E. Cuthell, H. E. Chapman, C. F. Faber, G. H. Gibb, W. P. Pearce, R. Creyke, R. Gardner, C. Tooth, W. Y. Foot, A. Salwey, J. B. Bradbury, L. S. Winslow, R. B. Miers, J. A. Fawns, J. W. C. Warren, C. H. Miers. To the right of this is a bread basket presented by P. St. John, G. Acklam, E. Kater, J. Parker. The cup behind the bread basket has no date and no names. The waiter was presented by S. Bruce and H. White. To the right of the waiter is the Brogden cup, for coxswainless fours. Brogden was a Fellow Commoner. Then comes a wine cooler presented by T. A. Barker, C. Humfrey, J. O. Deakin, St. John W. Lucas, W. W. Fisher,

From a photograph by] SOME OF THE COLLEGE PLATE [*F. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

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OF

A. J. Nash, T. Dawson, Professor Starkie. Then a sauce boat presented by T. L. Roy and T. L. Rosher.

Downing has produced a very fair number of Union speakers. Some of these have held office. J. E. Symes, now Principal of University College, Nottingham, was the first Union President from Downing. In 1872 W. F. MacMichael, President; 1873, T. J. Lawrence, Vice-President; 1874, Courtney S. Kenny, President; 1875, J. E. C. Munro, President; 1876, J. F. Little, President, and in 1886, Ellis J. Griffith, now (1898) M.P. for Anglesey.

While Mr. Griffith was President, Prince Albert Victor opened the new buildings, consisting of a library capable of holding fifty thousand volumes, a tea-room and a smoking-room. With respect to the latter, the President mentioned that when, in 1849, the proposal for a smoking-room was thrown out, the Vice-President of that day "had con-

gratulated the Society upon its preservation from a measure so detrimental to its morals and constitution."

In the evening there was a dinner in the Debating Room, Mr. Ellis J. Griffith, President, in the chair. In his speech he mentioned how from 1817–21 all debates had been prohibited by the University authorities, but now "no high University functionary, flaunting and fluttering the white bands of his stern authority, may cross the threshold"; he also touched on the other University clubs known as the "Magpie and Stump," "Bubble and Squeak," "Grave-diggers," "Footlights," and "Owls." Professor Humphry proposed the toast of the Houses of Parliament, to which Mr. Courtney Kenny, M.P. for Barnsley, responded.

About the sixties some of the Previous Examination work was undertaken by dons of Downing. Sir George Otto Trevelyan has a reference to it in the following lines from his Horace at the University of Athens:

My senses with a strange emotion swim,
And a cold shudder runs through every limb.
My eyes are dazzled, and my features glow,
As when a student in the Little Go
Draws from his breast a surreptitious Paley,
Notes the contents and floors the paper gaily,
Then sees with horror in the gallery frowning
Some dread examiner from Cats or Downing.

In America, the Massachusetts Historical Society have published the armorial seals of Sir George Downing. These are: Barry of ten argent and vert, over all a griffon segreant volant or. The arms of the first Sir George Downing over the south door of East Hatley Church, with the date 1673, are: Barry of eight argent and vert, over all a gryphon rampant or. These are the arms granted to the College by the College of Arms.

The Downing arms can be seen elsewhere:

(1) In the church of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, Devonshire, there is a monument to Ann, fifth daughter of the first Sir George Downing of East Hatley, Cambridgeshire.

She died November 23, 1702. Her husband was Francis Pengelley. The arms of Pengelley impale those of Downing.

(2) In Whaddon Church, Cambridgeshire, on a tombstone, the Pickering arms impale the Downing arms. Philadelphia, second daughter of the above Sir George Downing, married Sir Henry Pickering, Bart., of Whaddon. She died March 8, 1676.

Frances, the eldest daughter, married Sir John Cotton, Bart., of Stratton Park, Bedfordshire. She died 1681, leaving issue. Some tablet may exist in her memory.

James Muskett, Esq., in part 3, vol. i. of his very accurate and elaborate "Suffolk Manorial Families" (privately printed), p. 99, has traced the pedigree of our Founder from probate and parish records, Le Neve's Downing pedigree in the College of Arms, and very numerous Downing letters.

The portraits of the Founder and Lady Downing in the Hall were purchased by the College in 1885. They had belonged to the

Rev. R. Cory of Stanground, Hants. He had obtained them from Dr. Cory, Master of Emmanuel, 1797–1835. They are thought to have reached Emmanuel Lodge through Sir Busick Harwood, who was a member of that College. In 1825, Dr. Frere, Master, wished to make a statue of the Founder. He heard that portraits of the Founder, of Lady Downing, and of Sir Jacob Downing had been in the possession of Mr. Nixon, The Grove, Highgate. Another portrait of the Founder had been at Mount Pleasant, Putney. These portraits had been left with a Mr. Atherton, carver and gilder, Cambridge. It would be of great interest to know the fate of these portraits. Francis Say, related by marriage to the last Lady Downing, wrote in 1825 that a portrait of the Founder was in one of the colleges. The portrait of Lady Downing in the Hall shows no wedding-ring. There are also other pictures in the Hall :—William Frere, LL.D., by Clint; then Alex Hill, M.D., the present Master, by Miss Emily

Humphry; and Thomas Worsley, D.D., by Richmond.

In the Combination Room are the portraits of Rev. Godfrey M. Sykes, tutor, 1842–54; W. W. Fisher; W. L. Birkbeck, by Miss Bond.

Sir George Downing's Diary.—Part of Sir George Downing's Diary, that for 1658, was in Sir T. Phillips's collection at Cheltenham.

Downing Street.—The share of the first Sir George in building up England's maritime greatness by inspiring the Navigation Act may be forgotten, but the historic street named after him keeps his name constantly alive. The following extract from the will of Sir George Downing of East Hatley, county of Cambridge, Knight and Baronet, August 24, 1683, has reference to this street. After stating that his body was to be buried in the chancel of Croydon Church, Cambridgeshire, by the side of his wife Frances Downing, he leaves to his sons, George Downing, Esq.,

and William Downing, "a house in or near King Street in the city of Westminster, lately called Hampden House, which I hold by lease from the Crown, and Peacock Court which I hold of the collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster; all which are now demolished and rebuilt or rebuilding, and called Downing Street, to Edward Viscount Morpeth and Sir Henry Pickering, Baronet, my son-in-law, in trust as also my houses in St. James's Park."

The illustration of the great iron gates and the end of the avenue has a pathetic interest, as it is a "bit of Cambridge" which has been lost through agricultural depression, this part of the grounds having been sold to the University by the College. The view from Downing Place, near the Presbyterian Church across Downing meadow, with its charming glimpses of the sunlight breaking through the trees down on the fresh green beneath, a perfect Cambridge picture in the May-time, is to become a memory. The scene has

witnessed changes, for in the seventeenth it was at one time the Campus Martius of the scholars, who sometimes exercised themselves too violently; then it went out of fashion either because the undergraduates had less valour or more civility. In the following century sportsmen found it to be a favourite haunt for snipe.

A new cricket and football ground has been laid out in the Master's paddock; the College authorities decided to sacrifice some trees and level the field adjoining the court towards Lensfield Road. As the work has been carried out this year at the College expense, the men ought to be grateful at having football and cricket within a few feet of their rooms.

On November 11, 1897, the day on which honorary degrees were conferred on the Primate and the Lord Chief Justice, there was a notable dinner in the Hall, which was quite full. Fourteen Judges had accepted the invitation of the Master, Dr. Hill, who

From a photograph by] THE END OF THE AVENUE [*F. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

was Vice-Chancellor that year. When the Vice-Chancellor was conferring the degree on the Lord Chief Justice, there came the query from the gallery, "Have you ever been before a beak before?" After the dinner the speaking was what one would have expected on such an occasion. The Vice-Chancellor, in proposing the health of the Lord Chief Justice, drew a picture of the great powers of work of the guest of the evening; he drew a delightful inference from the fact that many of the Judges present had been distinguished on the river; that, besides being a Senior Wrangler, a conscientious use of "a slider" was needed; and very happily quoted in English from the "Wasps":

> 'Twas not then our manhood's test,
> Who can make a fine oration?
> Who is shrewd in litigation?
> It was, Who can row the best?

Lord Justice Henn Collins told with feeling of the friendship from of old between

Lord Russell and himself, of his kindness to him when as yet he had his way to make, and proposed the Vice-Chancellor's health.

At Somerset House is a copy of the will by which the College was founded. We give a copy of this; from this it will be seen that the Founder intended the college to be named "Downings Colledge."

This is the last Will and Testament of me Sir George Downing of Gamlingay Park in the parish of Gamlingay in the county of Cambridge Baronet made the twentieth Day of December in the fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God of Great Britain ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith and so forth Anno que Dni 1717. In the first place I do revoke and make void all former Wills and Codicills of Wills by me made; and I give devise and dispose my Estate Lands Tenements and Hereditaments and Goods and Chattels in manner and form following (that is to say): Imprimis I give and devise all and singular my Mannors Lands Tenements and Hereditaments both freehold and copyhold as well as leasehold for years situate lying and being in the several counties of Cambridge Bedford and Suffolk and elsewhere together with all and singular their Rights

Members and Appurtenances unto the Right Honourable James Earl of Salisbury the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Carlisle the Honourable Nicholas Lechmere Esquire Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, John Pedley of Tetworth in the county of Huntington Esquire and Robert Pullyn of St. Neotts in the said coy of Huntington Esquire, to have and to hold all such of the said Mannors Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Premisses whereof or wherein I am seized of any Estate of Inheritance or ffreehold unto them the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Heirs to for and upon the Uses Trusts Intents and Purposes hereinafter declared limitted and appointed touching and concerning the same. And to have and to hold all such of the Mannors Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Premises whereof or wherein I have or am possessed of any Estate for any Term or Terms of Years unto the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn their Executors and Administrators nevertheless to for and upon such Uses Trusts Intents and Purposes as are herein likewise after Declared limitted and appointed of touching and concerning the same. And I do hereby limmitt and appoint the uses and Trusts of the said premisses respectively in manner following (that is to say) as for touching and concerning all such of the said Mannors Lands Tenements and Hereditaments whereof I am seized of any Estate of Inheritance or

ffreehold to the use of my Couzin Jacob Garret Downing Son and Heir apparent of my Uncle Charles Downing of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn in the county of Middlesex Esquire for the term of his natural life without inpeachment of Waste and Immediate from and after the determination of that Estate to the use of the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Heirs in Trust to preserve the contingent remainders thereof hereinafter limitted from being barred defeated or destroyed and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions as the case shall require but nevertheless to permitt and suffer the said Jacob Garret Downing and his Assigns to have receive and take the Rents Issues and Profits thereof to his and their own use during his Life. And immediately from and after the Death or Decease of him the said Jacob Garret Downing to the use and behoof of the first Son of the Body of the said Jacob Garret Downing lawfully begotten and to the Heirs Male of the Body of such Son lawfully Issuing and for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of second third fourth fifth and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of the said Jacob Garret Downing lawfully begotten severally and successively in remainder one after another in order and course as they and every of them shall be in priority of Birth and Seniority of Age and of the Heirs Male of the respective Body and Bodys of All and every such Son

Devise to Jacob Garret Downing

and Sons lawfully Issuing, the Elder of such Son and Sons of the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys lawfully Issuing being always to take and be preferred before the Younger of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys issuing and for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of the second third fourth fifth and all and every other Son and Sons of the Body of the said Charles Downing lawfully begotten severally and successively in remainder one after another in order and course as they and every of them shall be in priority of Birth and Seniority of Age and of the Heirs Male of the Respective Body and Bodys of all and every such Son and Sons lawfully issuing the elder of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys lawfully Issuing being always to take and be preferred before the younger of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Males of his and their Body and Bodys Issuing and for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of Thomas Barnardiston Son and Heir Apparent of my Aunt Barnardiston [wife of Thomas Barnardiston of Bury St. Edmund in the county of Suffolk Esquire] during the Term of his natural Life without impeachment of waste and from and after the determination of that Estate to the use and behoof of the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn the said Trustees and their Heirs in trust to preserve the Contingent Remainders thereof from being

Remainder to Thomas Bernardiston

barred defeated or destroyed and for that purpose to make entries or bring Actions as the case shall require but nevertheless to permit and suffer the said Thomas Barnardiston and his Assigns to receive and take the Rents Issues and Profits thereof to his and their own use during his Life and immediately from and after the decease of the said Barnardiston the Son to the use and behoof of the first Son of the Body of the said Thomas Barnardiston the Son lawfully begotten and to the Heirs Male of such Son lawfully issuing and for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of the second third fourth fifth and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of the said Thomas Barnardiston the Son lawfully begotten severally and successively in remainder one after another in order and course as they and every of them shall be in priority of Birth and Seniority of Age and of the Heirs Male of the respective Body and Bodys and all and every such Son and Sons lawfully Issuing the Elder of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys lawfully Issuing being always to take and be preferred before the younger of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys issuing. And for Default of such issue to the use and behoof of the second third fourth fifth and all and every the Son and Sons of the Body of my said Aunt Barnardiston lawfully begotten severally and successively in remainder the one after another in order and course as they and every of them shall be in priority of Birth and Seniority of Age and the Heirs Male of the

Respective Body and Bodys of all and every such Son and Sons lawfully Issuing the Elder of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys lawfully Issuing being always to take and be preferred before the younger of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys issuing and for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of my Couzin Charles Peters now or late of the University of Oxford for and during the term of his natural life without impeachment of waste. And immediately after the Determination of that Estate to the use of the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Heirs in Trust to preserve the contingent Remainders and thereof hereinafter left from being barred defeated or destroyed and for that purpose to make Entries or bring Actions as the case shall require but nevertheless to permitt and suffer the said Charles Peters and his Assigns to receive and take the Rents Issues and profits thereof to his and their own use during his life and immediately for and after the Decease or Death of him the said Charles Peters to the use and behoof of the first Son of the Body of the said Charles Peters lawfully begotten and of the Heirs Male of the Body of such Son lawfully issuing. And for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of the second third fourth fifth and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of the said Charles Peters lawfully begotten severally and successively in

Remainder to Charles Peters

remainder one after another in order and course as they and every of them shall be in priority of Birth and Seniority of Age and of the Heirs Male of the respective Body and Bodys of all and every such Son and Sons lawfully issuing the Elder of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys lawfully Issuing being always to take and be preferred before the Younger of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys Issuing. And for default of such Issue to the use and behoof of my Couzin John Peters now or late of the same University Brother of the said Charles Peters during the Term of his Natural Life without impeachment of waste and immediately from and after the Determination of that Estate to the use and behoof of the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Heirs in Trust to preserve the contingent remainders thereof hereinafter limitted from being barred defeated or destroyed and for that purpose to make Entries or bring Actions as the case shall require but nevertheless to permitt and suffer the said John Peters and his Assigns to have receive and take the Rents Issues and Profits thereof to his and their own Use during his Life And immediately from and after his death to the use and behoof of the first Son of the Body of the said John Peters lawfully begotten and to the Heirs Male of the Body of such Son lawfully Issuing And for Default of such Issue to the Use and Behoofe

Remainder to John Peters

of the second third fourth fifth and all and every other the Son and Sons of the Body of the said John Peters lawfully begotten severally and successively in remainder one after another in Order and Course as they and every of them shall be in Priority of Birth and Seniority of Age and of the Heirs Male of the respective Body and Bodys of All and every such Son and Sons lawfully Issuing the Elder of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys lawfully issuing being always to take and be preferred before the younger of such Son and Sons and the Heirs Male of his and their Body and Bodys issuing and for Default of such Issue to the use and behoof of the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Heirs In Trust nevertheless

that they do and shall so soon as may be by and both and out of the Rents Issues and Profits of the Premisses buy and purchase the Inheritance and fee simple of some piece of ground lying and being within the town of Cambridge proper, and convenient for the erecting and Building a Colledge and thereon shall erect and build all such Houses, Edifices and Buildings as shall be fit and requisite for that purpose which colledge shall

be called by the name of Downings College. And my Will is that a Charter Royal be sued for and obtained for the founding such College and incorporating a Body Collegiate by that name in and within the University of Cambridge; which College or Collegiate Body shall consist of such Head or Governors and of such ffellowes schollars Members and other persons for the time being, and shall be maintained governed and ordered by such Laws Rules and Orders and in such manner, and therein shall be professed and taught such useful Learning, as my said Trustees or their Heirs by and with the Consent and Approbation of the most Reverend the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Masters of Saint John's College and Clare Hall in the said University of Cambridge in being at the time of the ffounding of the said College shall direct prescribe and appoint. And immediately from and after the founding and incorporating such College or Body Corporate as aforesaid, the

said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley, and Robert Pullyn and their Heirs shall stand and be seized of all and singular the said Manors Lands Tenements and Hereditaments In trust for the said Collegiate Body and their successors for ever. And as for touching and concerning such of the said Mannors Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Premisses, whereof or wherein I have or am possessed of any Estate for any Term or Terms of Years I do hereby declare and appoint that they the said James Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Executors and Administrators shall stand possessed thereof in tenor that they the said John Earl of Salisbury Charles Earl of Carlisle Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pullyn and their Executors and Administrators shall from time to time Assign and Convey the same unto such person or persons who shall be

intituled to the actual possession of my said Lands and Inheritance by virtue of the Limittations thereof herein before mentioned

Provided allways and it is my Will and I do hereby appoint that if it shall so happen any of the said Lands and premisses shall by virtue of this my Will come to or be vested in any Male person or persons whose Sirname shall not be Downing that then and in such case such person or persons shall Henceforth alter and Change his or their Sirname or Sirnames and shall take on himself or themselves the sirname of Downing only and in all Deeds and Writings shall be called stiled and written and write and subscribe their Names by the Sirname of Downing only and in Case any such person or persons shall refuse or neglect to alter or Change his or their Name or Names and to take upon himself or themselves the Sirname of Downing in manner aforesaid by the space of twelve Months next after the said Premisses shall so come unto him or them as aforesaid then the uses and limitations herein limitted to such person or persons so refusing or neglecting to take upon himself or themselves the said Sirname of Downing shall cease determine and be utterly void and the Premisses shall go over remain and be to such person and persons and to such uses as the same would or should do by virtue of any the said limittations herein before mentioned in case

the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to alter and change his or their Name or Names and to take to himself or themselves the said Sirname of Downing were naturally Dead. And as for my Personal Estate I give and bequeath all and singular my Goods and Chattels unto my said Cousin Jacob Garret Downing whom I do hereby ordain and constitute sole Executor of this my Will. In Witness whereof I the said Sir George Downing have hereunto set my Hand and Seal and published and declared this to be my last Will and Testament the day and year above mentioned—GEORGE DOWNING. Signed and sealed published and declared by the above mentioned Testator for and as his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our Names as Witnesses in the presence of the said Testator—D. Whitaker of Lyons Inn, John Shipston, John Ofgood Clerk to the said Mr. Whitaker, John Say.

Codicil to my Will made the twenty-third day of December one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. I give to Mrs. Mary Townsend my Housekeeper for her Life two hundred pounds a Year and all the furniture in her Room and also one hundred pounds the hundred Pounds to be paid her within two months after my Decease; I give to Mrs. Mary Townsend's daughter five hundred Pounds yearly during her life; and I do charge all my Lands with the payment of these two annual payments to the said Mrs. Townsend my Housekeeper and to her daughter.* I promised Mrs. Pedley

* Barely seven months after her father's death, this

some Books which I never gave her, I therefore give her one hundred Pounds to be paid within two months after my Decease. I give to all my Servants Mourning, and one years wages. I give to the poor of Gamlingay Hatley Ludlow (*sic*) [Tadlow] Clapton one hundred pounds to be paid within two months of my Decease. In witness whereof I have set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above written—GEORGE DOWNING. Signed sealed published and declared as a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of the Testator in the presence of us who in the presence of the said Testator subscribed our Names as Witnesses—John Shipston, John Say, David Lewis.

13th June 1749 which Day appeared personally Sir Jacob Garret Downing of Gamlingay Park in the parish of Gamlingay in the County of Cambridgeshire Baronet; who being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to depose the truth did depose and say as follows: to wit that he is sole Executor and Residuary Legatee named in the last Will and Testament of Sir George Downing late of Gamlingay Park in the parish of Gamlingay in the county of Cambridgeshire aforesaid Baronet deceased; that on the Death of the said Sir George Downing, which happened on the tenth day of this Instant June as he was informed, this Deponent was sent for and went down to Gamlingay aforesaid and when this Deponent came thither the Will and Codicil of Sir George Downing Baronet deceased hereunto annexed was

daughter, then about twenty-three, married John Bagnall, Esq., bringing him, as was then stated, a dowry of £20,000.

delivered to this deponent by Mrs. Mary Townsend the deceased's Housekeeper on his coming to Gamlingay aforesaid; the Will beginning thus "This is the last Will and Testament of me Sir George Downing" and ending thus "whereof above mentioned" and subscribed thus "GEORGE DOWNING" and the Codicil beginning thus "Codicil" and ending thus "In witness whereof I have set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above written" and subscribed thus "GEORGE DOWNING," in the very same light and condition they now appear to wit "two hundred in the fourth line from the top of the said Codicill altered and the word five altered in the ninth line from the top and two lines obliterated within three lines of the bottom of the said Codicill and this Deponent saith that the said Will and Codicil are in the same plight and condition as when they were delivered to this Deponent by the said Mrs. Mary Townsend and have received no manner of alteration since the Death of the said Sir George Downing Baronet either by obliteration Interlineation Erasement or otherwise as he knows or believes—Jacob Garret Downing. Same Day the said Sir Jacob Garret Downing Baronet was sworn to the Truth of this Attestation before Charles Pinfold Surrogate present Richard Cheslyn Notary Publick. This Will was proved in London [with a Codicil annexed] the thirteenth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine before the worshipfull Charles Pinfold Doctor of Laws and Surrogate of the Right

Worshipfull John Bettesworth also Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted by the oath of Sir Jacob Garret Downing Baronet the sole Executor named in the said Will to whom Administration was granted of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the Deceased being first sworn duly to administer.

On the 13th July 1792 original Will and Codicil transmitted to the Court of Delegates by virtue of a Monition dated 5th July 1792.

January the 16th 1740 This is to satisfy my Executors and all other Persons that what money Mrs. Townsend my Housekeeper has, that was mine, I gave it her for the Use of her Daughter besides what I have given her Daughter by the Codicil and my Will. G. Downing Witness John Paine, David Lewis, Richard Lett.

This Codicil was proved at London before the Worshipfful Arthur Collier Doctor of Laws Surrogate of the Right Honourable Sir George Lee Knight also Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissioner of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted on the twenty-first day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four by the oath of Sir Jacob Garret Downing Baronet sole Executor named in the will of the deceased to whom administration was granted of all and singular the Goods Chattels

and Credits of the said deceased having been first sworn duly to administer. An interlocutory decree being first interposed for the validity of the said Codicil as by Acts of Court more fully appears.

In spite of the gifts of this will Sir Jacob Garret Downing made his will in the following terms :—

This is the last Will and Testament of me Sir Jacob Garrard Downing of Hill Street in the parish of Saint George Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex Baronet. I give to Jacob Whittington, Son of the Reverend Mr. Whittington by Ann his late wife Sister of my dearly beloved wife Dame Magaret Downing, the yearly Sum of one hundred Pounds to be paid or applied to or for his use during such time and so long only as he shall continue at School, and from the time the said Jacob Whittington shall leave School untill he shall attain his age of twenty one years I give him the yearly sum of two hundred Pounds for his Support and Maintenance during that period of time and no longer. And my Will is that the said several Annuities during their continuance shall be paid or applied to or for the use of the said Jacob Whittington by four quarterly payments on the four usual ffeast days or days of payment after mentioned and that the ffirst payment of the said annuity of one hundred pounds shall be made on such of the said ffeast days or days of payment which

shall first happen next after my decease. I give to the said Jacob Whittington one annuity or yearly Sum of ffour hundred pounds for and during his Life to commence from the time he shall attain the said age of twenty one years and be paid and payable quarterly on the ffour usual ffeasts or days of payment in the year that is to say Lady day Midsummer Michaelmas and Christmas in every year during his life without any deduction the first payment of the said annuity of ffour hundred Pounds to be made on such of the said quarter days which shall first happen next after the said Jacob Whittington shall attain his said Age of twenty one years. I also direct that the sum of One Thousand Pounds be paid and laid out for the benefit of the said Jacob Whittington in the purchase of an Insigns Commission in one of His Majestys regiments of ffoot Guards And I give to the two daughters of the said Mr. Whittington by the said Ann his last wife the sum of One Thousand Pounds to be paid to and equally divided between them at their respective ages of twenty one years or days of marriage which shall first happen. And my Will is that if either of them shall happen to die before that said age or marriage that the part or share of her so dying shall go and be paid to the survivor of them. And I give to my Old Servant William Matham (?) one annuity or yearly Sum of ffifty pounds for his Life, and to my Servant John Collins one annuity or yearly Sum of fforty Pounds during his Life; which said several annuities or yearly Sums by me

given to the said William Matham and John Collins I will shall be paid to them severally yearly by four quarterly payments on the ffeast days or days of payment before mentioned without any deduction, and that the first payment thereof shall begin and be made on such of the said four quarter days which shall first happen next after my decease. I also give to the said John Collins all my wearing apparel watches swords and rings excepted; and I do give to all my other menial Servants who shall have lived with me one whole year next before and shall continue to live with me at the time of my decease [except my ffrench Cook] one years wages over and above what shall be then respectively due to them and I do hereby subject and make lyable all my real and personal Estate with the payment of the said several legacies and annuities and subject thereto and chargeable therewith. I *give* devise and bequeath ALL my Mannors Lands Tenements Hereditaments Goods Chattels personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever unto my said dearly beloved wife Dame Margaret Downing her Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns FOR EVER. And I do constitute and appoint my said wife sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other Wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I the said Sir Jacob Garrard Downing have to this my last Will and Testament contained in one skin of parchment set my hand and Seal this twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty three.

JACOB GARRARD DOWNING. Signed Sealed published and declared by the said Testator Sir Jacob Garrard Downing as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who in the presence and at the Request of the said Sir Jacob Garrard Downing in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto; Alexius Elcock, Thomas Ryder, William Miles.

This Will was proved at London on the tenth day of ffebruary in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty four before the worshipful Thomas Booer (?) LL.D. and Surrogate of the Right Worshipful Sir Edward Simpson Knight LL.D. Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted, by the oath of Dame Margaret Downing widow, the Relict of the deceased and Sole Executrix named in the said Will. To whom administration of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased was granted, she having been first sworn duly to administer.

13 July 1792. The original transmitted to the Court of Delegates by virtue of a monition dated July 5, 1792.

The reason for the selection of the Masters of St. John's and Clare Colleges to assist in carrying out the will seems to have been that the father of the Founder was a

member of Clare College, and his uncle Charles a member of St. John's. In the admission book of Clare, we read:

"Anno 1668.

"Feb. George Downing, Esq., of Westminster, Fellow Comm^{r}."

To this a note has been added by Dr. Goddard, the Master: "George Downing (afterwards Bart.) of Hatley in Cambridgeshire. He gave £200 to the Rebuilding of the College, and was the Father of S^{r} George, the Founder of Downing College."

In the admissions at St. John's College in 1683, we find "Charles Downeing, born in Middlesex, son of George Downeing, Kt.: school, Eaton, admitted fellow commoner, 10 April, æt. 15."

We give an illustration of Flaxman's design for the College seal. The designer declined to receive any remuneration for his work. In consequence of this the College passed a resolution that they would

entrust him with all their engraving commissions.

An interleaved copy of the present volume, for corrections and additions, is preserved in the College Library.

From a photograph by] [*J. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge*

THE COLLEGE SEAL

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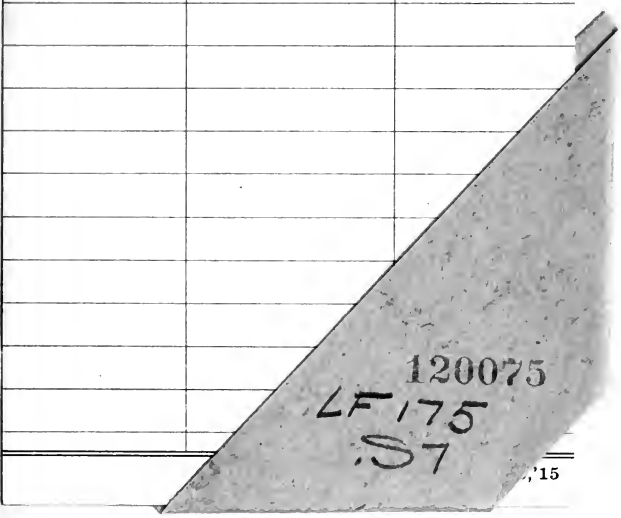
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